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THE NESBITT ELECTRIC CO.
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$6 per ton Household Coal
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VOL. LXXXVIII NO. 80 VICTORIA, B.C. SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1902. FORTY-FOURTH YEAR

Eye Ease

A pair of properly fitted glasses will give you a world of comfort that you scarcely realize with defective vision. The best advice we can give you is to have our optician fit your eyes with glasses that are guaranteed to conform to their defects, no matter how complicated.

Latest Scientific Methods Used.
Eyes Tested Free.

Challoner & Mitchell
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New Wallpaper
LATEST DESIGNS.
PAPER HANGING DONE BY FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN.
J. W. MELLOR & CO., Limited, 78 Fort St.

JUST ARRIVED
VICTORIA WATER
From Oberlahnstein Mineral Springs, Germany. PINTS AND SPLITS.
The Best and Cheapest Mineral Water on the Market.
TURNER, BEETON & CO., LTD., VICTORIA, B.C.

Sometimes Its Hard

To get dollars and after you have them you want them to go as far as possible. We want to help you scheme to get the greatest value for what you spend. The only place you can do it is at our store.

HUNGARIAN FLOUR, sack $1.30
SNOW FLAKE FLOUR, sack 1.05
AYLMER TOMATOES, 2 for 25c
AYLMER PEAS, tin 10c
AYLMER CORN, tin 10c
MORGAN'S EASTERN OYSTERS, tin 75c

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.
CASH GROCERS.

McLaren's Imperial Cheese
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
HUDSON'S BAY CO.
Agents
For British Columbia.

FOR SALE.
Point Ellice Boat House with boats and fittings complete, as a going concern. Any reasonable offer accepted. Also two small boat houses for sale. For particulars apply to ALLAN S. DUMBLETON, Law Chambers, Bastion Street, Victoria.

MONEY TO LOAN.
Private trust funds to loan on real estate and mortgages. Notes discounted. Money ready; no waiting; any amount. All business strictly confidential.
L. A. ROSTEIN & CO., No. 115 Government St.

RAZORS
SAFETY RAZORS.
Every gentleman can now shave with comfort. We show you how to keep them in order. You can save time and money by shaving yourself. Call and inspect our line of shaving outfits at
FOX'S, 78 Gov't St.

CLOVER HAY
Yes, it's new and something good. Why feed rubbish when the best cost no more?
SYLVESTER FEED CO., City Market.

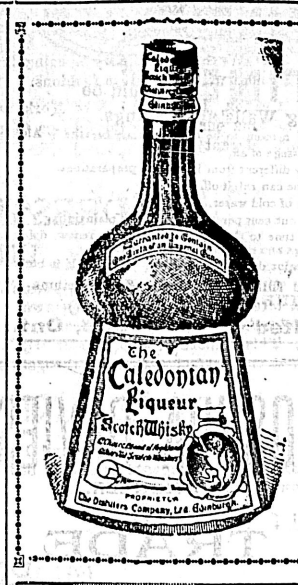
Are You One of Them?
Thousands of people expect to pay rent as long as they live.
WHY?
Because they know of no plan by which they may become owners of homes. WE HAVE THAT JOY-GIVING INFORMATION.
Take one of our contracts and before you have paid one-tenth part of the price we will place you in possession of a home of your own.
Think of it; your rent stopped and your easy payments, securing for you a home. For full information call at the office of
THE DOMINION CO-OPERATIVE HOME BUILDING ASSOCIATION.
10 Broad St., cor. View.

JUST RECEIVED
The following lot of birds, which are for sale at my place: Black Headed Nuns, Blue Indogoes, Nonporal, White Java Sparrows; Mocking Birds, South African Parrots, one pure bred Irish Setter pup, also Angora Guinea Pigs, pure bred. New shipment of Prairie State Incubators, best in the world; also Olimax Leg Bands. All at lowest market prices.
E. M. NODEK, No. 12 Store St.

The Largest Collection of
Indian Baskets, Curiosities and Relics,
Stone and Wood Totem Poles, Slate Inlaid Dishes, Moccassins, Chilcat Blankets, etc., etc. at the
B. C. ALASKA INDIAN BAZAAR.
43 Johnson Street.

QUAMICHAN HOTEL
DUNCANS.
Reconstructed, rebuilt, and newly furnished throughout. Heated by hot air. Electric bells, bath, and all modern improvements. Sample rooms for commerical men.
GOOD HUNTING AND FISHING.
FRED H. NELSON, Prop.

... AT THE ...
BANK EXCHANGE
You can get a big glass of
PACIFIC BEER
ONLY 5 CENTS.
This is the only imported beer to be had on draught in the city.



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R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.
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Cartridges & Gunpowders
Just Arrived ex "Carnavon Bay"
A Large Consignment of
Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Celebrated
"Amberite" Safety Cartridges.
Also Smokeless and Black Gunpowders.
Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.
To be had at all the leading gunsmiths in the Province.

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO.
LIMITED.
HEADQUARTERS FOR THE FOLLOWING LINES:
IRON AND STEEL — IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS
BUILDERS' HARDWARE — MECHANICS' TOOLS
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MINING SUPPLIES — GARDEN TOOLS.
32 and 34 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.
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SCHOOL BOOKS AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES
OF ALL KINDS;
Hastie's Fair, 77 Government Street

J. A. SAYWARD
ROCK BAY, VICTORIA, B.C.; WHITE HORSE, YUKON; and NELSON, B.C.
Sashes and Doors and Wood Work
OF ALL KINDS
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Etc.

1862. 1902.
PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
The Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of B.C.
WILL BE HELD AT
New Westminster, B. C.
—ON—
September 30, October 1, 2, 3. Inclusive
OPEN TO THE WORLD.
$20,000 in Prizes and Attractions. $20,000.
ATTRACTIONS
Corner stone Carnegie Library will be laid with appropriate ceremonies by M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of British Columbia.
Lacrosse Match
Shamrocks, of Montreal, (Champions of the World), vs. Westminster Lacrosse Team, (Champions of British Columbia.)
BAND TOURNAMENT. MAGNIFICENT ELECTRICAL ILLUMINATIONS.
GRAND CONCERTS. SCOTTISH SPORTS
MONSTER EXCURSIONS FROM ALL POINTS AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Executive—T. J. Trapp (President), Ald. Sinclair, Ald. Ryall, Ald. Hart, G. D. Brymner, W. J. Mathers, R. F. Anderson, W. R. Gilley, L. A. Lewis, R. Jardine, Geo. Adams.
GOD SAVE THE KING.
For Prize Lists, Entry Forms, and full particulars, write to
T. J. TRAPP, President. W. H. KEARY, Manager and Sec.

Fancy Silk Goods
Lacquered and Porcelain Wares. Greatest reduction in prices. New goods just come in.
ORIENTAL BAZAAR, 90 Douglas Street
YOKOHAMA BAZAAR, 152 Government Street, near Victoria Hotel.

Dominion Hotel
VICTORIA, B.C.
FIRST CLASS TABLE AND SERVICE. ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BATH. AMERICAN PLAN—$1.25 TO $2.50 PER DAY.
EUROPEAN PLAN—(ROOM ONLY) 50c. TO $1.50 PER DAY.
FREE BUSS.
STEPHEN JONES, Prop.

Houses For Sale.

Amphion Street, 4 rooms	$ 650
Bellott St. 7 rooms	1,650
Craigflower Road, 6 rooms	1,700
Chauser St., Oak Bay, 5 rooms	1,200
Dallas Road, 9 rooms	3,750
Douglas Street, 6 rooms	2,800
Lampson Street, 5 rooms and 4 lots	1,100
Green Street, 5 rooms, 2 houses, $1200 and	800
Labouchere Street, 6 rooms	1,800
North Chatham Street, 4 rooms	400
Princess Avenue, 4 rooms	750
Powderly Avenue, 5 rooms	700
Vancouver Street, 5 rooms	1,200
South Turner, Street, 7 rooms	1,650

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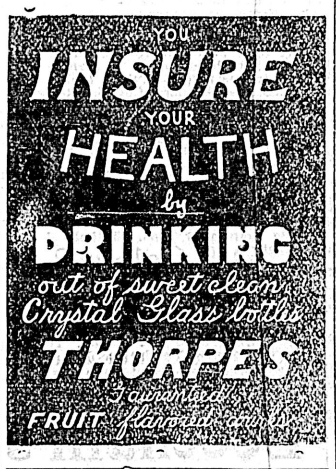
Successors to
A. W. MORE & CO., LTD.
23 BROAD STREET.



PALMS
A large stock of fine plants from
$1.50 to $15.00 each
FRANCIS
THE FLORIST.
GREENHOUSE PHONE 98.
City Store 104 Gov't. St., Phone 219.

LACROSSE AT OTTAWA.

Shamrocks Beat Capitals in Championship Match.

Ottawa, Sept. 13.—(Special)—The Shamrocks of Montreal put the Capitals of Ottawa out of the lacrosse championship today by a score of 4 to 2. The Capitals had a $2,500 gate.

Estimate Of Crops

Official Bulletin For the Territories Of the Wheat and Oats Yield.

Australia Will Take Large Quanties of Grain From the Dominion.

Steamer Lake Erie Lands More Canadian Troops From South Africa.

Winnipeg, Sept. 13.—(Special)—The Territorial crop bulletin issued today places the wheat yield at 14,600,000 bushels, and oats about 11,000,000 bushels.

Secretary C. N. Bell, of the Board of Trade, has received a letter from Mr. Larke, Canadian agent in Australia, saying crops there have failed and they want Manitoba No. 1 hard in large quantities.

The Order of St. Benedict of Minnesota have purchased 100,000 acres of land on Regina & Long Lake road, and will send in 500 German Catholic families as settlers.

At the Methodist conference today the question of a uniform church service was discussed, many suggestions as to the order of service being given. No decision was reached. A report favoring a four-year term instead of eight for the general superintendent was also before the conference, and resulted in no decision after three hours' debate. A telegram was received from T. F. Neelands, mayor of Vancouver, inviting the general conference to hold its next quadrennial session in that city.

In the order of service debate in the Methodist convention, Rev. Dr. Griffiths urged that there be one way in all the churches. In visiting many churches he found such differences that he felt he no longer knew how to conduct a service in a Methodist church. Mr. Chas. Birks pleaded for a simpler order of service. He wished an opening hymn to be substituted for the Invocation.

One of the memorials, forwarded by the London conference without endorsation, proposed the authorization for optional use of the Gloria in Excelsis, the Aposeles' Creed, the Prayer of Confession and the General Thanksgiving, from the Church of England prayer book.

Rev. Dr. Reyner proposed a suitable form of service be adopted for guidance, but that a considerable amount of elasticity be allowed. He held that it was impossible to have an order of service that would be suitable to all occasions, from a camp meeting to a service in St. James' church or the Metropolitan.

Rev. Dr. Rickman found the existing provisions sufficient, excepting that there is a law of uniformality in the usage of choirs of the playing of the tune immediately after the announcement of the number of the hymn, or after its reading by the minister. He favored opening the service with the singing of "Praise God, From Whom All Blessings Flow," followed by the Lord's Prayer.

Dr. Allison adhered strongly to the custom of repeating the Lord's Prayer at the close of the first prayer by the minister.

The general superintendent thought that the first voice heard in the service should be that of the minister, saying "Let us worship God," and the singing of any selection by the choir of the committee on Itinerancy.

Frank Robertson, well connected in Toronto, was sent up for trial today, charged with robbing a farmer at the City hotel during the night.

Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick arrived this morning on a visit to Western penitentiaries.

Molsons bank have bought the Bird block, corner of Bannatyne and Main streets, for $90,000.

Solomon, the Galician wife-murderer, has been transferred from Stoney Mountain to Kingston penitentiary.

Toronto, Sept. 13.—Coal dealers here have advanced the price of coal $1 per ton, making the price to consumers $8 per ton for nut, stove and egg size.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 13.—W. G. Gattenauch, clerk in the Halifax branch of the Bank of B. N. A., was arrested yesterday afternoon as he was boarding the steamer, on a charge of embezzlement.

Quebec, Sept. 13.—The Elder Dempster liner Lake Erie arrived at midnight last night and landed eight officers and 220 troopers, returning home from South Africa. The Western men were sent forward by a special train.

Quebec, Sept. 13.—(Special)—La Semaine Religieuse announces officially that Rev. Father Alexis, vice-provincial of the Capuchins, has been appointed by Archbishop Begin to be spiritual director of all trades unions, especially of three fraternities of boot and shoe workers in the city of Quebec.

Thorndale, Ont., Sept. 13.—(Special)—Fenton Fitzgerald, a farmer of London township, was instantly killed at his home yesterday by falling off a milk stand and breaking his neck.

Aylmer, Ont., Sept. 13.—(Special)—George Wilson, who lives about a mile from town, while helping to thresh on a neighbor's farm yesterday, was pitching to the table from above, when in some way he slipped and fell into the cylinder. He was so terribly injured that he died in about ten minutes after being taken out. He leaves a wife and one child.

Montreal, Sept. 13.—(Special)—Arthur Brunet, a relative of Ald. Brunet, M. P. for St. James, Montreal, who was found guilty at the June term of the Court of King's Bench of fraud in connection with the last St. James election, has been released.

Stratford, Ont., Sept. 13.—(Special)—The 8-year-old son of John Fitter Topping was bitten by a snake while playing in a field where his father was hauling oats, and died in great agony. No antidote had any effect.

KING AT BALMORAL.

His Majesty Enjoying Deer Stalking in Highlands.

London, Sept. 13.—With the arrival of King Edward and Queen Alexandra at Balmoral, His Majesty's convalescence is officially declared to be complete. The fact that the King has already indulged in deer stalking and is now busy with grouse driving, coupled with the departure of the Queen for Copenhagen next week, indicates that his health is fully restored. Indeed, the King is enjoying better health than for years. The yachting tour of Their Majesties around the English and Scotch coasts was a lazy, drifting cruise, stopping at many spots hitherto unvisited by them. Their reception everywhere demonstrated the personal popularity of Their Majesties.

STEAM ENGINEERS.

International Meeting to Be Held at Wheeling Next Year.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 13.—After electing officers today the International Union of Steam Engineers adjourned to meet in Wheeling, W. Va., next year. The officers chosen are: President, George V. Lighthall, of Chicago; secretary and treasurer, R. H. McKee, of Peoria, Ills.

ANTI-SEMITIC RIOTS.

Serious Outbreak in Poland and Several Persons Killed.

Vienna, Sept. 13.—A serious anti-Semitic outbreak has occurred at Czenstochowa, a pilgrim resort in Poland on the Russian Galician frontier. A mob stormed the Jewish shops and wrecked the bread shops and according to the Slowo Polski, fourteen Jews and one gendarme were killed and numbers were injured. The military were summoned to restore order.

INCREASE IN CRIME.

Report of Commissioner of Prisons for United Kingdom.

London, Sept. 13.—The report of the commissioner of prisons published today shows an unprecedented increase in crime in the United Kingdom. There were 17,163 more persons sentenced to imprisonment during the year ending March 31, 1901, than in the previous year. The commissioners find it impossible to assign a specific cause for the increase.

British Team Win The Prize

Riflemen From Old Country Victors in Contest For Palma Trophy.

United States Second But Canadians Fall a Long Way Behind,

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Sept. 13.—After one of the most exciting rifle match contests ever held in Canada, the British team, captained by Major Hon. T. F. Freemantle, won the Palma trophy by the narrow margin of 12 points. The total score of the British team was 1,459, the United States team being second, with a total of 1,447, and the Canadians third, with 1,373 points.

Though the desire of the hundreds present to see the Canadians retain the trophy was not fulfilled, the greatest enthusiasm was exhibited over the victory of their brethern from across the Atlantic.

The early morning was unpromising from a rifleman's standpoint. A strong puffy wind was blowing from the southwest, while at intervals showers of rain passed over the field. Fortunately, however, these ceased before firing actually commenced. All morning while the first stage was being fired, there was a dull, leaden sky overhead, but this was not unfavorable from a marksman's standpoint, as it brought out the targets in bold relief.

At the first stage ,800 yards, the United States team led by 22 points, and seemed sure of victory. At the second stage, the British team beat them by 34 points, and at the third stage, 1,000 yards, the British and United States tied. Following are the scores:

	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
British	528	483	448	1,459
United States	550	449	448	1,447
Canada	508	440	425	1,373

THE SITUATION IN COLOMBIA

Herrara's Forces Not on Railway But Waiting For Ammunition.

Colon, Colombia, Sept. 13.—The situation here is unchanged. The government is adopting stringent measures against the Liberals. The United States cruiser Cincinnati is expected here tomorrow from Cape Haytien.

Panama, Colombia, Sept. 13.—For the last three days it has been reported here that General Herraras, of the revolutionary army was on the Isthmus railroad line. A correspondent of the Associated Press went along the road yesterday and found the report to be untrue. It is believed the revolutionists are between Chorrera and Chame waiting for the war munitions which the Revolutionary gunboat Padilla must have brought to Chorrera yesterday. It is understood that Herrara lacks artillery ammunition.

A government decree published yesterday prohibits Liberals from appearing on the streets. Infractors of the decree will be imprisoned. General Salazar, the Governor of Panama, says: "I have been compelled to take such severe measures for very strong reasons, among which are a desire to prevent Herrara from receiving information from his spies, as I am expecting an attack momentarily. I do not want the incident of the 24th of July, 1900, to be repeated. On that occasion the Liberals shot our soldiers here from the windows of their houses. I must also prevent the Liberals' continued plotting against the government."

AMERICA CUP.

Next Races May Be in August.

Glasgow, Sept. 13.—Sir Thomas Lipton has yielded to strong representations regarding the advisability of earlier races for the America cup than usual, and has decided, after consultation with William Fife, the designer of Shamrock III., to name August, expressing a preference for the end of that month, when he hopes for steadier winds and less chance of fiascos.

CLOSED AGAIN.

Sisters Have to Be Expelled a Second Time.

Brest, France, Sept. 13.—The subprefect of Finistere, accompanied by a strong force of gendarmes and military, unexpectedly arrived at Lenderneau, 12 miles from Brest, this morning, and again expelled the sisters, who were turned out in August last, but who returned later. The sub-prefect re-closed the school amidst the protests of the inhabitants.

The Fires Still Rage

Four Houses on the Otter Point Road Have Been Destroyed.

From Many Points Comes Word of Destruction and Blazing Timber.

Serious Damage Accompanied With Loss of Life on United States Side.

The heavy dews of the last few nights do not seem to have had much effect on the forest fires which are devastating the forests of Vancouver Island and in Washington and Oregon. The fires are still burning on the Island, and will continue to do so until there has been a heavy fall of rain.

The greatest damage has been done on the Otter Point road, about four miles from the West Sooke road. Here the houses of Messrs. McGregor, Burgess, Emmerson and Williams have been destroyed and three culverts and two small bridges have been burned out. The first house to go was that of Mr. McGregor, which was burned with all its contents. The house was a comparatively new one. The fire then crossed the road and burned down the log house of Mr. Burgess, and going westward destroyed the log houses of Messrs. Williams and Emmerson, together with the barns and contents. In each case most of the furnishings of the houses were burned, the settlers having no time to get them out.

For three days the settlers in West Sooke have been fighting a fire which threatened the residence of Mr. Muir, a very large house, but yesterday it was reported to be out of danger, although a change in the direction of the wind would make it dangerous again. All the contents of the house and barns have been moved on to the wharf, where they are safe.

Mr. Clark, the Otter Point stage driver, reached the city yesterday morning on horse back. He says the whole country from Sooke to the Jordan river is on fire, a very big fire raging along the Sooke river. It was reported in the city yesterday that the Sooke river bridge had been burned, but this is denied by Mr. Clark, who says the fire is nowhere near the bridge.

Along the line of the E. & N. railway the fires at Stratton's Crossing have been fought away from the ore bins and aerial tramway. The fire at Mount Sicker, particulars of which are given in another column, was not caused by bush fires.

Officers of the steamer Majestic, which arrived from the Sound last evening say the smoke was very thick in the Straits, but not as bad as in the Sound. At Seattle and Port Townsend day had been turned into night. Oregon and Washington are still suffering as will be seen from the appended special from the Colonist correspondent at Seattle:

Forty miles out at sea smoke from the Washington and Oregon forest fires, hangs in a dense wall over the water. Navigation is impeded, but so far no loss of life on the water has been reported. With the excepton of a few localities the fires are burning today even more fiercely than yesterday, and the worst of it is, that there is no signs of rain for at least 24 hours. Bridges along the Great Northern have suffered to such an extent that the overland train could not move today.

The forest around Lake Cushman, in the Olympics has dommenced to blaze, and roads leading to the lake are impassable. One hunting party is in the mountains, and there is anxiety for their safety.

While Western Washington is suffering terrible losses, Oregon is suffering still greater. Despatches from Portland say: "At noon today R. G. Kramp, a timber cruiser, who is well acquainted with every foot of the forests south of the Columbia river, came into town from his camp, six miles southwest of the mouth of Willamette. He said the virgin forests covering thousands and thousands of acres, were doomed to destruction, and that the loggers, cruisers, proprietors, Indians, and hermits who inhabit the wilderness have little chance to escape."

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

It Affects Power of Chicago Board of Trade Directors.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—Decision rendered by Judge Chytraus, in the July oats corner injunctions today, if sustained by the higher tribunals, put an end to all corners in commodities on the Chicago Board of Trade, and also strikes at very life of the institution as now organized. The directors' powers will be so curtailed that they cannot longer adjudicate upon property rights of members of the association. The judge goes even further, and says that under the charter of the Board of Trade there is no provision for succession of membership. The court said in his ruling that as far as the merits of the case were concerned, it did not matter whether there was a corner or not, for it was taken for granted that an honest price was intended. This part of the matter can be decided at a further hearing which will be had. The decision makes the injunction in force until this hearing on facts is had. The gist of the decision is that a special committee, which according to the Board rules, should be appointed by the President to adjudicate such differences, has no authority to act in matters where property rights are involved. The rights of the directors of the Board to preserve the integrity of its rules, so far as disciplining members is concerned, by fine, suspension, or expulsion, is upheld by the court, as their proper rights, but he rules against the question "Against the will of the complainants, the power of disposal over that money which in a sense has been placed in trust or escrew, exists in a select committee of three disinterested persons, members of the association to be appointed by the president, whether the money can be appropriated by such a committee to the contracting defendants."

SIR ROBERT BOND.

Has a Talk But No Promise of Treaty.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Sir Robert Bond, the Newfoundland premier, has had his talk with Mr. Adee, the acting secretary of state, according to appointment, and, as was expected, without tangible results. The subject of reciprocity, so far as the fisheries are concerned, was touched upon, but nothing was done towards the opening of negotiations.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Too Late For Classification.

FOR SALE CHEAP—An aged horse suitable for a ranch. Apply Thos. A. Barlow, Fashion Stables, 101 Fort street. s14

WANTED—1,000 pounds feathers. Sanitary Feather Works, corner Fort and Blanchard. s14

WANTED—By Old Line Life Assurance Co., a local agent. Reply Life Agent, Colonist. s14

FALL GOODS—Costume Cloth, Suitings, Dress Goods, Flannels, Flannelettes, Knit and Flannelette Underwear; Latest Styles in Ladies' Skirts, Hose, etc. Mrs. Hewartson, 93 Douglas street. s14

LOST—Sunday evening, mink boa. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to office of Hiram Walker, Fort street. s14

WANTED—Position by middle-aged lady as housekeeper or nurse. Address H., Colonist office. s14

THE COMPANIONS OF THE FOREST will hold a social dance in Sir William Wallace Hall, Thursday eve., September 18th. s14

WANTED—Boy to learn printing. One who can feed a press preferred. H. P. McDowell, 28 Broad street. s14

TO LET—Well lighted store, 46 Yates street, Lewis Block. Apply to E. P. Nathan, cor. Broad and Johnson Sts. s14

SKIRT MAKER WANTED and helper on coats. Steady work. Apply Morgan, 634 Granville, Vancouver. s14

TO LET—A couple of well furnished rooms en suite or single. 204 Yates St. s14

MRS. W. H. ADAMS will fill your orders for lace collars, lace by the yard, etc., at very reasonable prices. 78 Douglas street. s14

FOR SALE—Furniture five-roomed cottage Everything complete for housekeeping. Apply 128 Douglas street. s14

FOR SALE—"Willows" Hotel; this capital wayside hotel, with 2 acres of excellent land, $3,400. 6-roomed cottage, in excellent condition, a "snap," $1,250. Farm, 260 acres, one of the best farms in B. C., $6,300. Excellent milk business, close to city. A. Williams & Co., Ltd., 104 Yates street. s14

FOUND—Bicycle. Same can be had by describing and paying for this ad. Apply 85 Yates street. s14

TO LET—Housekeeping and front rooms, 90 Douglas street. s14

FOR SALE—Two colonies Italian bees. Extractor comb foundation. Smoker, etc. Apply 87 Carr street. s14

MRS. F. W. LESTER will reorganize her dancing classes in October. For information apply 52 Michigan street, between the hours of 6 and 8 p. m. s14

DRESSMAKING DAILY—Best references. Good fitter. Children's garments of all kinds. 60 North Park street. s14

WANTED—Tailors to learn Menzies' System of cutting. For terms and particulars address J. Menzies, teacher of cutting, 1517 Third avenue, Seattle, Washington. s10

IRISH TERRIERS FOR SALE—Puppies from $5 upwards. I keep the Andalusian, Old English Dorking, Buff Leghorns and White Rock Fowls. Also enormous Pekin Ducks, Cayuga and Indian Runner Ducks. Eggs $1 per 13. Mrs. Bradley Dyne, Sidney P.O., B. C. 10

WANTED—To rent improved ranch, bulbluzs thereon, Vancouver Island (on sea preferred) for fixed term. Option ultimate purchase. "Oregon," Colonist office. s10

WANTED—Comfortable rooms and board in first class house for two ladies. Address J. D., Colonist office. s10

Take notice that at the expiration of 30 days from this date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to lease for fishing purposes the foreshore, including the rights attached thereto, in Renfrew District, commencing at a post at Sombero Head, marked R. McF., running west forty chains, to a stake marked W. McF., including the foreshore and lands covered by water.

Darted this —— day of September, A. D. 1902.

ROBERTT McFADDEN.
By his Agent, B. W. Ward.

Take notice that at the expiration of 30 days from this date, I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to lease for fishing purposes, the foreshore, including the rights attached thereto, in Renfrew District, commencing at a post marked R. McF., running west forty chains to a stake marked A. W., including the foreshore and lands covered by water.

Dated this —— day of September, A. D. 1902.

WILLIAM McFADDEN.

Take notice that at the expiration of thirty days from this date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to lease for fishing purposes the foreshore, including the rights attached thereto in Renfrew District, commencing at a stake marked W. McF., running west forty chains, to a stake marked B. W. W., including the foreshore and lands covered by water.

Dated this —— day of September, A. D., 1902.

A. WILLIAMS.

Take notice that at the expiration of thirty days from this date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and works, for permission to lease for fishing purposes the foreshore, including the rights attached thereto, in Renfrew District, commencing at a post marked A. W., running westerly forty chains to a post marked B.W.W., including the foreshore and lands covered by water.

Dated this —— day of September, A. D. 1902.

B. W. WARD.

Take notice that at the expiration of thirty days from this date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to lease for fishing purposes the foreshore, including the rights attached thereto, in Renfrew District, commencing at a post marked T. H. M., running in an easterly direction forty chains, to a post marked B.W.W., including the foreshore and lands covered by water.

Dated this —— day of September, A. D., 1902.

T. H. MATTHEW.

FIGHTING IN VENEZUELA.

Revolutionists Surprise a Town and Defeat Government Troops.

Caracas, Venezuela, Sept. 13—The government has published a decree of amnesty in which guarantees are given to all revolutionists who within 40 days lay down their arms. The goverament explains the decree by saying now that General Matos, leader of the revolution against President Castro, is known to be the accomplice of foreigners, by his promising control of Venezuelan finances to a foreign syndicate, no Venezuelan patriot can longer follow him.

Williamstadt, Island of Curacoa, Sept. 13.—News from Venezuela, which reached here, is to the effect that revolutionists have occupied Rio Chico, in the State of Miranda, 60 miles southeast of Caracas, and are now marching on to Laguayra. A battle also occurred Thursday at Los Teques, about 25 miles southwest of Caracas. The revolutionists surprised the town, killing 60 men of the government force, and wounding 109 with cutlasses. The wounded later were taken to Caracas.

FEAR OF THE FUTURE.

Most people who dread the future are victims of some terrible disease. Mrs. W. Francis, 204 Colborne street, Kingston, was in a bad state with kidney disease. She had severe pains in back and legs, was gradually losing flesh and felt a dread of the future. A friend recommended Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and the result was a complete cure. There is no medicine more reliable, none so certain to produce a thorough cure. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

A trip along the picturesque East Coast is offered today, enlivened by an excellent programme of music by Fifth Regiment band. Steamer City of Nanaimo sails from C. P. N. wharf at 1.30 p. m. Only 50 cents return.

Adopt a Platform

Liberal Conservative Convention Passes Resolution in Favor of Party Lines.

Reaffirms Principles Regarding Control of Railways Other Planks.

Mr. Charles Wilson Unanimously Retained as Leader—The New Officers.

Revelstoke, B. C., Sept. 13.—The Liberal-Conservative convention resumed its sittings at 10 o'clock this morning. Mr. Borden was an attentive spectator of the proceedings throughout. The report of the resolutions committee was handed in and as amended adopted as the platform of the Conservative party in provincial affairs. Following are the clauses of the platform:

That the policy of the party in matters of provincial roads and trails, the ownership and control of railways and development of the agricultural resources as laid down in the platform adopted in October, 1899, is hereby reaffirmed.

That to encourage the mining industry the taxation of metalliferous mines should be on a basis of percentage of net profits.

That government ownership of the telephone systems should be brought about as first steps in the acquisition of public utilities.

That a portion of every coal area hereafter to be disposed of should be reserved from sale or lease, so that state owned mines may be easily possible if their operation becomes necessary or advisable.

That in pulp land leases provision should be made for reforesting, and that steps should be taken for the general preservation of forests by guarding against the wasteful destruction of timber.

That the legislature and government of the province should persevere in the effort to secure the exclusion of Asiatic labor.

That the matter of better terms in the way of subsidy and appropriations for the province should be vigorously pressed upon the Dominion government.

That the silver-lead industries of the province be fostered and encouraged by imposing increased customs duties on lead and lead products imported into Canada and Conservative members of the Dominion House be urged to support any motion introduced for such purposes.

That as industrial disputes almost invariably result in great loss and injury both to parties directly concerned, and to the public, legislation should be passed to provide means for an amicable adjustment of such disputes between employers and employees.

The clauses referred to in the old platform are the following:

To actively aid in the construction of trails throughout the undeveloped portions of the province, and the building of provincial trunk roads of public necessity.

To adopt the principle of government ownership of railways in so far as the circumstances of the province will admit the adoption of the principle that no bonus should be granted to any railway company which does not give the government of the province control of the rates over the lines bonused, together with the option of purchases.

To actively assist by state aid in the development of the agricultural resources of the province.

The question of introducing party lines at the next general election was taken up. The following resolution was presented and carried, C. A. Semlin from Ashcroft, dissenting as instructed:

That in the opinion of this convention, the stability of government and beneficial legislation can best be secured by the introduction of party politics in local elections and that such a policy be adopted.

Charles Wilson, K. C., having tendered his resignation as leader, some argument was advanced that the question of leadership should be decided by the candidates of the party who received seats in the House.

Occasion was taken by Col. E. G. Prior, R. McBride and F. Carter-Cotton to declare their personal positions.

After a full discussion it was settled that the leadership should be determined by the convention. It was unanimously decided amidst a scene of great enthusiasm that the resignation of Mr. Wilson should not be accepted.

The convention was then addressed by Mr. Wilson and on the invitation of the President, Mr. Borden said a few words felicitating the delegates upon the eloquence, enthusiasm and unity which prevailed.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The evening session was taken up with matters of construction and organization. A resolution was passed expressing confidence in Mr. Borden as leader of the Conservative party, assuring him of hearty support and co-operation, and thanking him and his party for their attendance at the convention. The constitution of the party was considered and adopted, and the election of officers resulted as follows:

Honorary President, R. L. Borden, K. C., leader of the party in Canada.

President, John Houston, M. P. P., Nelson.

Vice-Presidents, A. S. Goodeve, Rossland; J. R. Seymour, Vancouver; J. A. McKelvie, Vernon; T. S. Annandale, New Westminster; A. E. McPhillips, Victoria.

Treasurer, F. S. Barnard, Victoria.

The appointment of a secretary was left in the hands of the Executive committee.

Revelstoke was selected as the next place of meeting. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Richard McBride, the retiring president, after which the convention adjourned.

At a meeting of the president and vice-presidents, the following executive was appointed:

Geo. S. Russell, Victoria; R. T. Robinson, Kamloops; J. R. Seymour, Vancouver; R. L. Reid, New Westminster; R. F. Green, Kaslo.

Mr. R. L. Borden and party, Conservative members, leave here in the morning on a tour of the Kootenay country, and will address meetings in Nelson, Rossland, Greenwood and Grand Forks, returning via the Crow's Nest line.

TOURING KOOTENAY.

Hon. Mr. Templeman and Mr. Morrison at Kaslo.

Kaslo, Sept. 13.—(Special)—Hon. W. Templeman and Aulay Morrison are visiting Kaslo. They express delight at the general surroundings and beauty of the neighborhood and the amount of quiet work going on.

VISITING GRAND FORKS.

Ottawa Capitalists Taking a Look at the Mines.

Grand Forks, Sept. 13.—Thos. Ahearn, a prominent Ottawa capitalist, accompanied by James D. Fraser, secretary of the Ottawa Electric Street railway, reached here today and will inspect the leading copper-gold mines of the Boundary district.

More cases of sick headache, biliousness, constipation, can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means.

BOER GENERALS

Waiting in Holland to See Dutch Queen.

The Hague, Sept. 13.—The departure from Holland of the Boer generals, Botha, Dewet and Delarey, has been postponed. According to a rumor in Boer circles, the generals expect to be received by Queen Wilhelmina, who opens the Dutch parliament on September 16.

FAIR SETTLEMENT.

Relatives of Dead Woman Do Not Get Millions.

San Francisco, Sept. 13.—The Call says it is in a position to state that the exact amount received by the relatives of the late Mrs. Charles L. Fair in settlement of their claims was $185,000, instead of the sums running into the millions, as heretofore mentioned.

KING OF SAXONY

Warmly Received by Emperor of Germany.

Berlin, Sept. 13.—At a banquet given tonight at the new palace, Potsdam, in honor of the King of Saxony, Emperor William said he heartily transferred to King George all of the gratitude, attachment and affection he had entertained for the late King Albert. King George, in reply, promised that "I, my house and my people will always stand firmly and unswervingly by the

SOUFRIERE'S NEW CRATER.

Has Begun to Throw Out Black Smoke.

Kingstown, Island of St. Vincent, Thursday, Sept. 11.—An official at Chateau Belair reports that the Soufriere's new crater, which had been quiet hitherto, is today throwing out black smoke. The old crater, which in the scientists' opinion did all the work since May 7, and which erupted September 3, is still issuing white steam in dense clouds, which can be seen from Kingstown over the northern mountains. The craters and the Waltibon and Richmond districts could be seen yesterday.

The volcanic dust which fell at Richmond and Waltibon was finer than that which fell at Chateau Belair, although the places are very near each other. The pumice ejected September 3 was more honeycombed closely resembling that found in the Mediterranean. There has been a further subsidence at Waltibon in four different places, and the local opinion is that subsidences of the coast line may account for the sand like substances, ejected, September 3.

Paris, Sept. 13.—The French scientific expedition which was sent to the Island of Martinique to study the situation, caused by the eruption of Mont Pelee has drawn up a second report, in which speaking of the eruption of August 30, they say that the disquieting eruptions of that day renders continuous study of the phenomena necessary.

"There is no longer any doubt," the commissioners say, "That the evacuation of the entire Mont Pelee region, which we did not consider indispensible a month ago, should now be carried out. Until the volcanic disturbances have ceased, the southern limits of the mountain ought to be most actively watched, especially if it is demonstrated that the last eruption was due to a new crater in the lateral fissures."

GERMAN MANOEUVRES.

Extensive Use of Wireless Telegraphy and Modern Attack Methods.

Berlin, Sept. 13.—Two novelties at the army manoeuvres just ended were wireless telegraphy and Boer tactics. The results of the wireless experiments seem satisfactory, and in the opinion of military chiefs will enormously affect the transmission of intelligence during battles. The system used was neither the Slaby nor the Marconi, and a description of the apparatus is not available because visitors at the manoeuvres when they came close to the stations were requested to retire. The exterior of the apparatus is simply a cubical iron box, about three feet each way, mounted on a wagon resembling a gun carriage and drawn by four horses. The messages sent were caught on a wire attached to a small balloon several hundred feet above the carriage. These stations were moved freely about the field, the horses sometimes going at full trot; but they were stopped for telegraphing. The operator used a key producing a shrill metallic sound audible for a hundred yards.

The cavalry corps, in making the detour yesterday, kept constantly in touch with headquarters through the wireless telegraph enabling the crops to hasten or retard its movements at will throughout the 32 miles of road. It will now be possible to deliver co-ordinate attacks by widely separated divisions in a way hitherto impossible.

Boer tactics were used extensively during the third day of the manoeuvres, when the infantry deplored in open order and advanced regardless of the regular formation each man or squad taking advantage of the irregularities of the ground for cover and running forward in small sections, instead of in a whole line, lying down again and once more advancing. The artillery also, instead of being massed on prominent points where guns and gunners would become targets for the enemy's guns, was placed in select cover positions, each battery taking its position without regard to alignment with the others.

DISCUSSING THE STRIKE.

Earnest Efforts Being Made For a Settlement.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 13.—The conference between Governor Stone and Jno. Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, on matters pertaining to the coal strike, ended at 4:30 o'clock this morning, after a discussion of two hours and a half. Those present at the conference were State Senator Flinn, of Pittsburg; M. K. McMullen, Pittsburg; W. Richardson, of Harrisburg; presidents, Thos. D. Nicholls, of Scranton; Thomas Duffy, of Macadoo, and John Fahey, of Shamokin. At the conclusion of the meeting Governor Stone gave to the waiting newspaper correspondents a written statement reading as follows:

"Messrs. Mitchell, Nicholls, Fahey, Duffy, Senator Flinn, Col. Richardson and Governor Stone have been in conference. All the differences have been discussed with the best of feeling."

Every effort to get the participants in the conference to divulge what took place proved unavailing. Governor Stone and Senator Flinn immediately retired and refused to be seen, and the others would say nothing beyond what was contained in the non-committal statement given out by the governor.

While no official information can be had on the matter, it is believed here that Governor Stone and his colleagues submitted a proposition to President Mitchell which will tend to end the strike in the hard coal fields. The conference was the result of a visit of Governor Stone, Senator Flinn, Attorney Elkin, Mr. McMullen and A. B. Widdener, of Philadelphia, to New York a few days ago, when Mr. Widdener called on J. P. Morgan. The meeting was called at the instance of the Governor. There was a rumor in circulation that Governor Stone wanted the miners to return to work and have the operators adjust the differences afterwards. If such a proposition was made it would be rejected by the mine workers' representatives. It can be authoritatively stated that the men will not return to work on these conditions.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 12.—A committee representing the State legislative Board of Railway Employees was closeted with President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers for three hours today. At the conclusion of the conference the committee departed for Philadelphia to consult their attorneys. The committee expressed the opinion that an extra session of the legislature depended upon the result of the conference between Governor Stone and President Mitchell at Harrisburg tomorrow.

Impaired Digestion

May not be all that is meant by *dyspepsia* now, but it will be if neglected.

The uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, sourness of the stomach, and disagreeable belching may not be very bad now, but they will be if the stomach is suffered to grow weaker.

Dyspepsia is such a miserable disease that the tendency to it should be given early attention. This is completely overcome by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which strengthens the whole digestive system

BORN.

MONGKOW—On Saturday, September 13th, at 33 Fisguard street, in this city, the wife of Lee Mongkow, of a son.

MONUMENTS
BE SURE TO
Get Stewart's Prices
on Monuments, Cemetery Coping, Imported Scotch Granite Monuments, etc. before purchasing elsewhere. Nothing but first-class stock and workmanship.
Corner Yates and Blanchard Streets

The Province Cigar
Havana Filled
AND
HAND MADE
Strictly
White Union Labor.
Factory Yates St.
Victoria.

WE DON'T
Do the City With a Hand Cart and Bell
WE DO
SHARPEN SAWS, MOWERS, ETC., and REPAIR. WELL, EVERYTHING.
Prices reasonable. Work the best.
PHONE A446. 58 FORT STREET
WAITES BROS.

ALL ABOARD! TO THE GORGE.
LAUNCH "MANZANITA"
Makes Four Round Trips Daily
From Jones' Boathouse, behind the Post Office, and returning from Mrs. Marshall's Landing at the Gorge as under.

Leave 10 a.m.	Return 12 noon
do 2 p.m.	do 3 p.m.
do 4 p.m.	do 5 p.m.

Single fare .....15c.
Round trip .....25c.
Children under 12 years .....15c.
Books of 25 one way tickets $2
Tourists and picnic parties will find this the most convenient way of reaching one of Victoria's most beautiful resorts.

VICTORIA THEATRE
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY
Pollard's Australian
Juvenile Opera Company
Monday and Tuesday .. "PAUL JONES."
Wednesday .....
.. "THE AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE."
Prices 25c., 50c. and 75c. Seats on sale at Victoria Book & Stationery Store.

Curse of DRINK
CURED BY
COLONIAL REMEDY.
No taste. No Odor. Can be given in glass of water, tea, or coffee, without patient's knowledge.
Colonial Remedy will cure or destroy the diseased appetite for alcoholic stimulants, whether the patient is a confirmed inebriate, "tippler," social drinker or drunkard. Impossible for anyone to have an appetite for alcoholic liquors after using Colonial Remedy.
Endorsed by members of W. C. T. U.
Mrs. Moore, Superintendent of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Ventura, Cal., writes: "I have tested Colonial Remedy on very obstinate drunkards and the cures have been many. In many cases the remedy was given secretly. I cheerfully recommend and indorse Colonial Remedy. Members of our Union are delighted to find a practical and economical treatment to aid us in our temperance work."
Sold by druggists everywhere and by mail.
Price $1. Trial package free by writing or calling on Mrs. M. A. Cowan (for years member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union), 2204 St. Catherine St., Montreal.
Sold in Victoria by Thos. Shotbolt, Johnson street.

The following statement was issued by President Mitchell:

"Messrs Milton T. Robinson, Wm. T. Zerbhy and George W. Cople, representing the State legislative Board of Railway Employees, called upon me and we discussed the advisability of forming a joint legislative board to be composed of representatives of the railway men and of the bituminous and anthracite miners. We also discussed the anthracite coal strike and the representatives of the railway men assure us of their co-operation in every manner possible in bringing about an amicable adjustment or in prosecuting the strike to a successful issue"

20 YEARS OF ITCHING PILES.

Mr. Alex. McLaughlin, Bowmanville, Ont., writes that for twenty years he suffered terribly from itching piles. Seven years ago he asked a druggist for the best cure for piles and was told to use Dr. Chase's Ointment. He continued this treatment until entirely cured, and as he has never had any return of his old trouble considers his cure permanent and remarkable on account of the length of time he suffered.

Visitor—"Well, Johnny, I suppose your father thinks the twins are something wonderful?"

Johnny—"Yes, but," (in a confidential whisper) "I could lick 'em both, easy."

THE WESTSIDE

AUTUMN MILLINERY RECEPTION

TUESDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

The Westside Millinery opening is one of wide-spread interest—one that every lady should visit who wishes to keep in touch with the latest fashions.

London, Paris, and New York are represented by their choicest creations, while hundreds of dainty Hats and Bonnets from our own workrooms go to make the exhibition peerless. The Westside's Millinery Salon is a fit setting for such elegant goods.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

On Monday morning The Westside Dressmaking Department will be under new and efficient management. Miss Bryce, late of The C. Ross Co., Ottawa with an experienced staff of Skirt and Waist finishers, will take possession of our extensive work rooms. Already many orders have been received, as Miss Bryce's abilities are well known.

This important department will be entirely under the supervision of the management, who guarantee to its lady patrons perfect satisfaction, together with moderation in charges.

NEW FALL COSTUMES.

Taste, Skill, Refinement and Beauty combine to grace a most wonderful collection of new fall costumes. They are High Class Garments everyone, but High Class does not mean High Priced. The fact that completes the charm is economy in prices.

FALL COSTUMES .....$10. $12. $15, $20. $25 Each

MORE NEW DRESS GOODS.

The latest arrivals in Dress Materials continue to attract more than ordinary attention. They are advance guards of all that is Best and newest for Fall Wear.

NEW FRENCH VENETIAN CLOTH.....95c. $1.25.
NEW FRENCH SUITING CLOTH.....$1.50. $1.75.
NEW FRENCH ETAMAINE.....$1.25
NEW FRENCH VOILE.....$1.90. $2.25.

STYLISH NEW SILKS.

Come expecting to see the Handsomest Silk you have ever seen in British Columbia, and you'll not be disappointed, moderately priced too

COLORED TAFETTA SILK.....75c. $1.00.
COLORED LOUISENE SILKS.....$1.00 $1.25.
COLORED BROCH SILKS.....$1.50. to $3.00.

NEW RAIN COATS. NEW UMBRELLAS.
NEW VELVETS. NEW RIBBONS.
NEW LACE. NEW GLOVES.

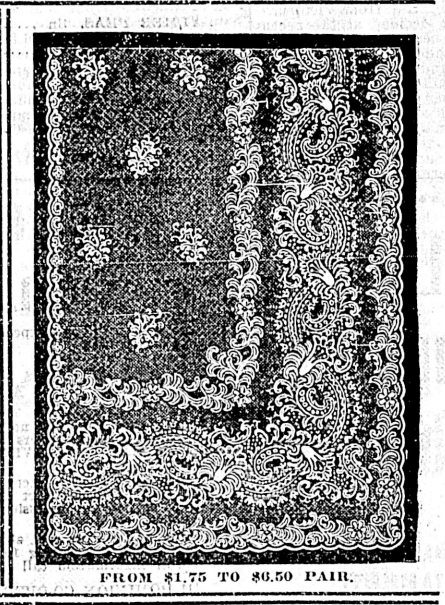
THE HUTCHESON COMPANY, LD., VICTORIA, B.C.

NEW LACE CURTAINS

A special purchase of Scotch Lace Curtains has arrived and we are prepared to say that in our judgment you cannot see better values.

We have them both in White and Ivory, and in a nice variety of designs. These Curtains have been purchased for their excellent washing qualities, as well as for the style of design.

Lace Curtains!
Lace Curtains!



FROM $1.75 TO $6.50 PAIR.

Housekeepers are preparing for Fall cleaning and we have prepared ourselves for the demand that will be made upon us. Look in to see our New Curtains, Carpets, Wall Paperings and Furniture.

Weiler Bros. Victoria B. C.

NEGROES DETERIORATING.

Tuberculosis Increasing Among Them in the United States.

From New York Medical Record.

Tuberculosis has in recent years become so prevalent among the negroes as to justify the belief that it may soon be a veritable scourge to the race. The susceptibility of negroes to consumption has apparently undergone a most remarkable change within the last 30 or 40 years. During the days of slavery the disease was so seldom found among them that they were considered almost immune to it. In fact, some of the older writers took the stand squarely, and asserted that consumption was unknown to the race. From being thus so rare as to be almost unknown, it has in a single generation become so prevalent and so fatal that now more negroes in the South are dying of tuberculosis than of any other disease. While it exists among all classes, it is in the densely-populated quarters of towns and cities, where they live in overcrowded and poorly ventilated houses, that it is found to be most frequent. In institutions where large numbers are more or less closely confined, the ravages of this disease are becoming truly alarming.

The following questions from a paper on the "Future of the Colored Race in the United States," published some years ago, by Dr. Eugene Carson, is interesting in this connection. He says: "All the information which I have been able to obtain has satisfied me that the race was a healthy one, even healthier in the main than the whites. Since the war things have been reversed; the colored race as a race is not a healthy and robust one; their vitality is in a state of unstable equilibrium, liable from any undue strain to give way. Statistics from institutions, having both white and colored patients, will show that the latter is less able to resist the onslaught of disease." Dr. Mitchell, the superintendent of the Mississippi State insane hospital, in his last report says: "There is one great difference between the races as regards mortality, and, although our treatment, both dietic and medicinal, is the same, our loss from deaths among the colored far exceed that sustained by the whites."

Turning to the physical condition of the negro, let us now investigate the mental stability of the race. Since 1860 the negroes in this section, and the same is true of the South generally, have undergone such a change in their tendency to the development of mental diseases as is shown by no other people in a similarly short period of time in the whole history of mankind. I will take the statistics of our own state, Georgia, a typical Southern state, as they will probably be of more interest to this society than would those of the whole United States. In forty years the whole negro population in the state has been a little more than doubled, while the number of insane has increased twenty-fold. No other such rapid and radical change in the mental stability of a race is recorded in history. This outburst of insanity becomes still more remarkable when we consider that for generations prior to 1860 the colored people had been free from mental disease. It has developed, therefore, without the slightest hereditary taint.

"I cannot leave this subject without calling attention to one more danger which is threatening the negro at this time; that is, the drug habit.

DIMINISHED VITALITY.

Some people talk very flippantly about diminished vitality.

They don't stop to think that vitality is the principle of life—that it is that little understood something on which every function of their bodies depends.

Diminished vitality is early indicated by loss of appetite, strength and endurance, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the greatest vitalizer.

When you buy Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea you get the best in the market and remember there can only be one best.

Three Sealers For Cape Horn

Florence M. Smith, Triumph and E. B. Marvin to Be Despatched South.

More Schooners Will Be Sent From Victoria to Japan Next Season.

The Victoria Sealing Company will exploit the sealing grounds off Cape Horn and the Falkland islands, where the schooners Edward Roy and Beatrice L. Corkum despatched, by a syndicate of Victorians from Halifax, made good catches last season. The local company has decided to send at least three of its fleet to the far-away sealing grounds off the southern extremity of this continent. The schooners selected for this cruise are the Florence M. Smith and Triumph, which returned a few days ago from the Japan seas, and the schooner E. B. Marvin. Capt. LeBlanc, who is bound to Nova Scotia on a visit, will command the Smith on his return, and Capt. Ryan will take out the Triumph. This venture was decided upon at a meeting of the Victoria Sealing Company held a few days ago. The success of the two schooners, which a short time ago returned to Halifax—each having over two thousand skins—caused the Victoria company to look towards the sealing grounds off Cape Horn, the Falkland islands and South Shetlands, and the despatch of the three schooners is the result. The schooners will leave port en route to Cape Horn about the beginning of next month, and each vessel will be outfitted for a two-years' cruise, for they will not return to this port prior to that time, if, indeed, they do come back to Victoria. It is quite likely that the three vessels will make their headquarters at Port Stanley, the Falkland island port from which the Edward Roy and Beatrice L. Corkum shipped part of their catch, and operate from there as long as the business of seal hunting is profitable in that corner of the globe. If they cease to operate it is quite possible that they may be ordered to Halifax from Port Stanley. Therefore the three schooners may be looked upon as leaving this port. The Edward Roy and Beatrice L. Corkum will continue to be operated from Halifax by the syndicates of Victorians which control them, and two other schooners in which Victorians will be interested will be despatched from Halifax, making a fleet of seven vessels all told that will hunt seals off the southern part of this continent. Capt. Robbins, who was on the Ocean Belle during the spring season off this coast, has reached Halifax from this city to take charge of the Edward Roy, as Capt. Gilbert, who was out on the Edward Roy last season, has become a member of a new syndicate, which has secured another schooner, now outfitting at Halifax, to proceed to Cape Horn and the South Shetlands. Capt. Baker, of this city, has also reached Halifax to take charge of a new vessel, being built at Halifax for the same business. The sealers which are to leave shortly for Cape Horn sealing grounds will each carry a full white crew from Victoria.

Another matter decided at the recent meeting of the sealing company was the despatch of additional schooners to the Japan seas, and it is likely that the fleet to be sent across the Pacific next season will number 10 or 12 schooners, all of which will carry white hunters. Efforts will be made to include good spearmen among the hunters who go to Japan waters, and after the season has concluded there, the schooners will proceed to Behring sea to join the fleet despatched to the Northern sea. The skins landed by the four schooners which have returned from Japan are being made ready for shipment, and they will be forwarded to London within the next few days.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION.

Col. Anderson Confers With Members of the Shipmasters' Association.

By special invitation of Col. Anderson, a deputation from the Victoria Shipmasters' Association met yesterday morning at the office of Marine and Fisheries, to confer with him in regard to the most desirable locations for lights, fog signals, etc. Among those present were Captains John Irving, John G. Cox, Wm. Cox, Thos. Bebbington, Butler, Yates, Owen and others. The deputation was introduced by Capt. Gaudin.

Col. Anderson briefly stated the object of his mission to the Coast, and said that he had just returned from a trip north, which had been devoted to making careful observations all along the coast. With regard to Chatham Sound, he estimated that on account of the difficulties of construction, the erection of a lighthouse on Pointer Rock would cost in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million dollars. It was, in his opinion, the right location for the light, but as the sum required to construct it would absorb several years' appropriations, its construction was out of the question at the present time. He would therefore recommend a light, either on Green, Gray or Burney islands, as might hereafter be determined upon.

With reference to Queen Charlotte's Sound, he thought that Pine Island or Cuteni Point, on Malcolm Island, to be the most desirable locations. As to Ladysmith harbor, several points had been suggested. He was of the opinion that two lights, one on the Wreck and the other on Coffin Island would serve that locality best.

Some discussion took place as to the best points for a light for the Sidney Spit district. Dock Island and Denman wharf had been suggested to him as available locations. Other points nearer home also came under discussion, about which further investigation had yet to be made. The Colonel expressed his pleasure at having met the deputation, and obtained their views and assured them that the department would do its best with the means at its disposal to safeguard the maritime interests of this Coast. After thanking the Colonel for the courteous invitation and hearing what had been awarded them, the deputation withdrew.

THOSE LIGHTHOUSES.

Information Was Furnished the Colonist By Col. Anderson—Tenders Invited.

The Times said last evening: "None of the five lighthouses which the Colonist states this morning are to be established have been definitely decided on, at least so far as Capt. Gaudin, the local agent of Marine and Fisheries, is aware."

The facts published in the Colonist were furnished by Col. Anderson, superintendent of the Marine and Fisheries Department, of which Capt. Gaudin is the local agent. The exact spot on which they are to be erected, of course, will not be known until a minute survey has been made, but according to Col. Anderson there are to be lighthouses in the places mentioned in the Colonist, in fact the department is already calling for tenders for one of them, that on Merry Island, in the Straits of Georgia. It is to be a combined lighthouse and keeper's residence, constructed of wood. Tenders will be received up to September 30. Col. Anderson also assured the Shipmasters' association, whom he met yesterday, that lighthouses would be erected in the places given in these columns yesterday.

RIOJUN MARU.

Damaged by Collision and Will Be Delayed To Make Repairs.

The steamer Riojun Maru, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, which was to have sailed from Yokohama for this port on Tuesday last, has been delayed as a result of her stranding off the China Coast. The steamer has been badly damaged, and according to cable advices received by the local offices of the company, it has not yet been decided, whether she will make this voyage, as the repairs necessary to the vessel will involve some time. The local agents have been instructed that she will not be able to sail outward on October 7, as was scheduled, and no passengers or business is being taken for that date. The steamer Kaga Maru is now at Seattle, and she will sail for the Orient from the Outer docks on September 23. The steamer Tacoma, of the Northern Pacific line is due on Saturday next from the Orient. The Shinano Maru, of the N. Y. K. line arrived at Yokohama on Friday from this port. The Glenogle, of the Northern Pacific line, arrived at Hongkong from here the day previous.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Cable Layers Arrange With Oceanic Line to Call at Fanning.

The Pacific Construction & Maintenance company, owners of the steamer Colonia, now at Esquimalt, and who are laying the Pacific cable for the governments of the Colonies interested, have made arrangements with the Oceanic Steamship company of San Francisco to have all its steamers call at Fanning Island en route from Australia on their northbound trips, to land mails and supplies at the cable station on this island, which lies in four degrees north. It is considered strange that the arrangement was not made with the Canadian-Australian line, rather than the American line, but the recent action seems to be in keeping with previous actions of the Pacific Construction & Maintenance company in this connection, for instead of sending the supplies and material and men to build the structures on Fanning island from either Canada or New Zealand, or Australia, the Colonies which are paying so much towards the construction of the long cable, they despatched them in two American ships, chartered at San Francisco and sailing from San Francisco, with supplies and materials purchased at the American port.

ABANDONS SERVICE.

Pacific Steam Navigation Company Discontinues Northern Run.

The Pacific Steam Navigation company will not continue their line to Victoria and Vancouver as was reported some time ago, for they have decided to discontinue their service north of Panama. The steamers have been going to San Francisco from Valparaiso. The San Francisco Chronicle says that a cablegram received from Liverpool, the headquarters of the company, contains the bare announcement that on September 10 the northern terminus of the line would be Panama. In January, 1901, in conjunction with the Compania Sud-Americana de Vapores, a Chilean line, the company inaugurated a service connecting Valparaiso with this city, touching at all the principal intermediate ports, and up to the present time has called regularly here. A few weeks ago, however, the Chilean steamers abandoned the route, making Central America their Northern terminus, and now the British corporation follows in their footsteps.

FOR WEST COAST.

Queen City Will Sail Tonight—Danube For Naas.

Steamer Queen City will sail for the West Coast tonight and the Danube for Naas and way ports. The Queen City will go to Quatsino Sound, carrying 50,000 feet of lumber, and a miscellaneous lot of supplies for the Yreka Mining camp. She will carry among her passengers 20 men who are going up to work on the Comstock property. The steamer will have a large amount of freight for the Comstock mine, including machinery for the compressor plant to be placed in operation there, when she sails for Cape Scott and ports on the 20th inst., and it is likely that she will make another extra trip to Quatsino during the beginning of the month.

RUSH OF FREIGHT.

No Damage of Blockade at White Horse.

Advices from the North to the local offices of the White Pass & Yukon railroad indicate that all danger of a freight blockade at White Horse at the close of the present shipping season on the upper Yukon has passed. The heavy movement of freight northward during the past few days has relieved whatever embarrassment was felt, and it is probable the northern lines will be able to deliver all consignments to Dawson in plenty of time.

A significant feature, however, of the Northern traffic arrangemets is that the White Pass & Yukon is not accepting any contracts to deliver freight at Dawson. The company is granting bills of lading to White Horse, and in the event it is possible to handle the traffic at that point the shipments are sent through. This plan was adopted to protect the road against a sudden close of navigation on the upper river.

The annual fall rush in and out of the Yukon district has not yet materialized, but it is expected within a few days passenger traffic, both north and southbound, will be very heavy. Passenger rates are being sustained, and will probably hold up until the close of the season.

MARINE NOTES.

The schooner Balboa sailed from Port Angeles in ballast for the Royal Roads on Tuesday last.

The tenders for the building of the new ferry steamer for the Victoria Terminal railway are expected to be all in the hands of Manager J. Anderson by Wednesday, when the contract will probably be awarded.

Visitor—"Why do you have "Keep off the grass" notices all over this park? You don't seem to enforce the restriction."

Policeman—"We do it so that people will the more thoroughly enjoy being on the grass."—Glasgow Evening Times.

If ever there was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill a dose. Try them.

Round Paris In a Gallop

Sojourner of a Few Days Gets Merely a Glimpse at Its Wonders.

But Cook's Tours Are a Boon to Traveler Pressed For Time.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Aug. 28.—I have been a week in Paris and am off to Scotland. A week in Paris and London is like a drop of water in the bucket. It means simply a circling in an airy way about the edge of the great metropolis. Cook's do the city of Paris in coaches in two days, which means going at a gallop from 10 a. m. until 6 p. m., with an hour for lunch. Then they take you one day to the palace and Trianon at Versailles, going by way of Bois de Boulogue, returning by Serves; and another to the ancient palace of Fontainebleau, which Napoleon said was the only place fit for an emperor to live in. You have two days more to do business in, make calls, see the shops, etc., and one day, Sunday, on which to rest. In those four days you see the principal and great attractions at Paris and environs; but you only see a glimpse of it after all. The Louvre alone requires a month, and honest work to familiarize yourself with its treasures, and it is worth the trouble. A recent rough inventory valued the contents at some billions of dollars—a sum incomprehensible to finite minds. Then there are the various other museums and art galleries, the churches, the Tuilleries, the Trocadero, the Eiffel tower, the market place, the bridges, the Seine, the opera houses, the Jardine des Plantes, Palais du Luxembourg, the Gobelins, the various schools of art and industry, the Hotel de Invalides the Place de Concordat, the Pantheon, the public offices, the walls, the triumphal arches, the old cemeteries, the public fountains and statues, etc., etc., and, above all, the Bibliotheque National, the greatest library in the world.

See Paris and die is an adaptation capable of more than one application. It would truly require a life-time, and there are at the present time, or have been this season, 25,000 Americans in Paris who have attempted the feat of squeezing a lifetime into seven days, and in many instances I may include the nights. Paris at night is even more wonderful than by day, but not so wholesome. It is a city not half the size of London, but brighter, cleaner, and many times gayer and more beautiful. You candidly judge cities, as everything else, by comparison, and London and Paris present one of the most interesting contrasts the world offers. In themselves they represent the genius and characteristics of their respective natures. It is not, however, my present purpose to make comparisons. I did not come to Paris for pleasure or sight-seeing, but for specific purposes of which I shall speak hereafter, but a word as to touring. A great many people do not like Cook's tours—not Cook's in particular—but as a principle; and people who have money and leisure and refinement combined do not, as a rule, patronize them; because they can afford to go on their own, take their time, and study what they go to see carefully and in detail. For the man, however, who wants to see what can be seen, and has only a few days in which to do it, there is nothing like Cook's. It is the greatest institution in the world, and well nigh comprehends the world. Take Paris, for instance, no one could hope by any other means to see so much, so well, and so cheaply, in four days. Cook's is your carrier, your banker, your guide. He has the entree, by arrangement, to all the institutions that are to be seen, and thither you are driven in coach-loads. The guide stops at every place of interest, gives you a description and a brief history. It is, of course, superficial and often perfunctory, but usually accurate. At first you feel a little uncomfortable at being trooped about like a lot of school children hither and thither, but you get used to it. It is a rather jolly way of seeing Paris. Presently all get acquainted; soon they are friends steeped with goodfellowship, and by night-time quite chummy with others whom in all probability they will never see again—all the same board o' ship or train. There is at least a great comfort in being able to talk to people in their own language, and to view things more or less from one standpoint, and whatever differences people of the United States and Canada have at home, or whatever their opinion of each other, abroad they are all of one family—all Americans. No one can deny that the American is a really good fellow.

Talking of language, one-half of the pleasure of traveling consists in being able to converse freely with the people among whom you are traveling, and no one who contemplates a trip on the continent should fail to acquire a reasonable of proficiency in at least French and German. With English, French and German you can go almost anywhere. One can get about as I do, with the usual stock of French phrases, but when it comes to converse you are dead stuck and feel like a fool for not knowing at least one of the other great languages of the world. One might as well be deaf and dumb as to be able to talk in signs, or to have written down what is to be said. It is very poor consolation under such circumstances to know that other great men like Berensfield, for instance, were no better off. You can't like a people whose language you don't know. On the other hand, you actually disdain them—jealous, in fact, because they can understand themselves. Where, therefore, you are ignorant, Cook's offices are extremely useful and highly appreciated.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER

and his ministers abroad with him are at present in Paris, staying at the Hotel Ritz. They are the recipients of a good deal of attention. The Ritz, by the way, is one of the swell hotels of Europe, and to my mind much preferable to the Cecil, of London. It was reported in the French press, and I noticed paragraphs in some of the English papers to the effect that Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues were negotiating with the French government for a preferential arrangement similar to what Canada has given to Great Britain. So far I do not think there are any substantial grounds for the statement, at least in the form that it was made. What has occurred is this:

"Sir Wilfrid, Hon. Mr. Fielding, and his colleagues have had two conferences, one with Mr. Bompare, who is the French authority on commercial economies, and high-up in office, and one with the minister of foreign affairs."

Nothing was submitted in a definite form—at least that is my information—but there was an exchange of views as to what products of the two countries could be exchanged to the best advantage, and no doubt, with a view to corresponding tariff changes. Sir Wilfrid and party went today to Lisle, where they will be banqueted tonight, and will return tomorrow. He will be banqueted on Monday night at the Ritz. Look out for his speech! It will be an important one.

This brings me to a subject concerning which I have been making investigations since coming here, that is the possibility of extending British Columbia trade to France. There is also the matter of immigration, concerning which I have had interviews with the Canadian commissioner here, and about which I will speak in another letter. As to trade there are practically only two things at the present time in which we can hope to do anything. There are timber and lumber and canned salmon. Mr. Dunsmuir, in an interview with the Manchester Guardian, spoke about supplying London and other cities in Great Britain with blocks for pavement. Now Paris uses a tremendous number of blocks for paving her streets. It is the best paved city in Europe, and I discovered that one of the Australias has sent over as a present to the municipal authorities a ship load of blocks to be used, experimentally, in the streets. That is enterprise, and it may be worth the consideration of the Board of Trade of British Columbia. Furthermore, I was informed in the most positive and unequivocal way that it was possible to ship timber and lumber from British Columbia via the Horn to France direct at a freight rate equal to what can be obtained from Norway and Sweden, which are, so to speak, within a stone's throw. There is a law, whereby shipowners, that is French ship-owners, as I understand it, are bonused by kilometre of ocean traveled on account of cargo carried direct in French bottoms from a foreign port direct to French ports, an arrangement which would appear to favor distance so far as freight is concerned. I am promised a copy of the act in question. I am informed, too, that large quantites of tinned salmon are consumed in France, but that the consignments come through English and United States ports and that British Columbia does not appear in it at all. I am informed that the same thing is true, so far as Eastern Canadian lobsters, cheese and butter are concerned. Palpably, direct shipments would be more profitable and tend to develop trade. I have written to the Chambers of Commerce of Boulogue and Marseilles for full particulars on the subject and hope to be able to give definite details later on.

Today I spent at Beon-des-Bruyeres, a residential place a few miles out of Paris, at which place a "demonstration" was made for my benefit in the way of a light railway system suitable for a new country like British Columbia. Here is an experimental station, called a "champ d'experience" in French, where the system is in operation in a small way, though with rolling stock and track just as they are used in a practical way. Both animal and mechanical traction is used, the cars operating on a single rail, and all kinds of freight and passenger traffic are carried from a few tons up according to the conditions of the country and the demand to be supplied. I saw it in operation, tested it in every way possible and came to the conclusion that for certain peculiar conditions in a new country the problem of communication has been solved. The system has been introduced in South America, Mexico, Australia, India and Africa. The most remarkable feature of the system is its cheapness of installation, varying from $600 to $2,500 per mile, and enabling freight to be carried at a profit for two pence at ton per mile. In a country where railways cost so much as in Canada, and especially in British Columbia, and in many parts of which the wants of the public would be amply served by such a system, yielding at first at least but very little traffic, light railways are the solution of the railway problem to a large extent. There is another system which has just been introduced into England; in fact, belongs to England, which I have been invited to inspect by the manufacturers, and it seems to me the automobile, of which the latter is a variation, and the monorail, worked together in connection with main lines of railway would meet the requirements of British Columbia without cost to the people for bonusing or land grants of this more anon.

I spent some time in the Bibliotheque National. It is a wonderful library of the world's literature, having over three millions of volumes. Through the courtesy of the officials I was shown from cellar to garret, so to speak. I was particularly interested in the literature pertaining to Western America, and particularly the Northwest coast, and was able to obtain a list of books not in the provincial library. It is some satisfaction to know, however, that we have a good many not in the Bibliotheque National and not even in the colonial office library in London. The collection of manuscripts and charts, however, are wonderfully rich, and with time at one's disposal one could extract much of special local interest.

I notice in the British Columbia papers criticisms with respect to the British Columbia loan, that is, on account of the withdrawal from the market. There is no desire to take part in the political discussion, but as I had intended referring to it at the time en passant I shall do so now. It was judged wise at the time not to place the loan on the market, but for reasons other than those especially connected with the credit of British Columbia, and reasons perfectly well understood in financial circles here. It was a question of money market, not of British Columbia securities. Unfortunately, the prospectus was put in the hands of underwriters on the verge of a general financial slump that could not have very well been foreseen. The truth is, London market was almost in a panic for a week or ten days, and the causes were, of course, as remote from British Columbia as could possibly be. If you look at the quotations of the week you will find that most colonial securities dropped from one to two points in a single day, and with the exception of a few Canadian shares, like the Canadian Pacific, they went tumbling down. The trouble was that all securities were very weak, nobody knows exactly why, but the current and probably correct theory is that dealers had been loading up with South African stocks, on the hopes that there would be a boom after the war was over. As soon as peace was declared, the reverse was the case, and the market was overdone as a consequence. The state of the Victoria loan, issued at the same time, was a failure, only about 5 per cent. being subscribed. The city of Montreal was also practically a failure. To have gone on with the loan then, when everything was toppling, would have been a tactical and fatal mistake. Then it must be understood that it is not the present loan alone that is to be considered. The ultimate credit of the province is at stake.

R. E. GOSNELL.

She—Yes! I'll go, if you promise not to get impatient while I'm dressing. You always seem to think that my appearance is a matter of no moment.

He—On the contrary, my dear, it is usually a matter of a great many!—Brooklyn Life.

No Danger.

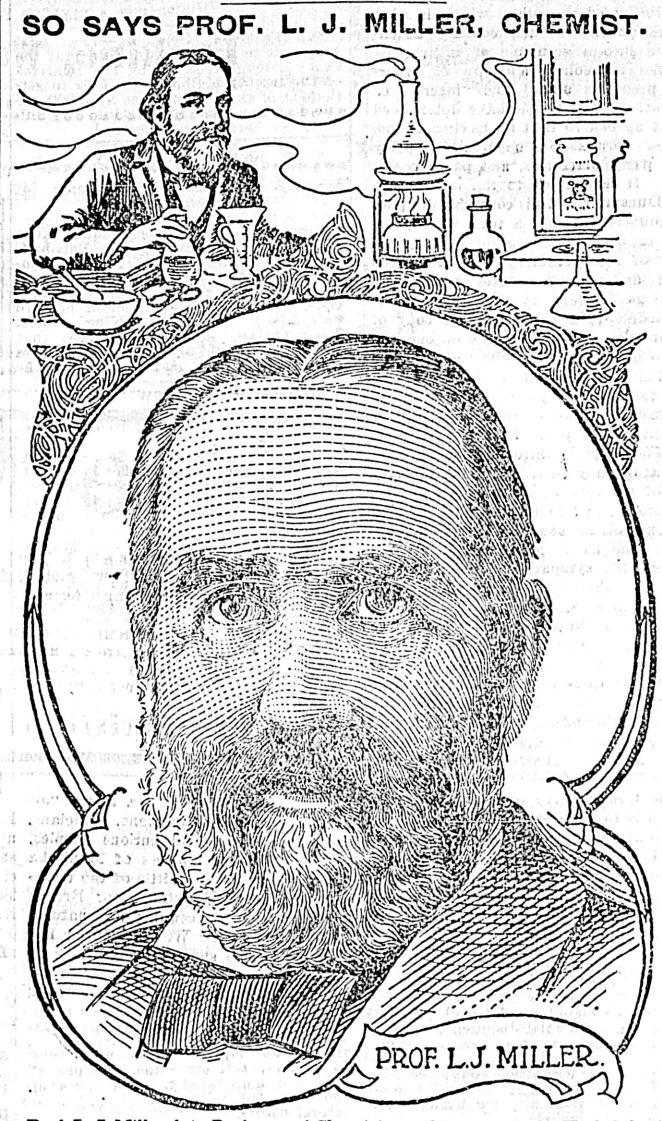
Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis, Official Analyst to the Dominion Government, has proved by analysis that "Sunlight Soap is a pure and well-made soap, and has a thorough "cleansing power, without danger to "the clothing or skin."

Clothing is worn more in the wash than in use where common soaps are used, and the hands are liable to eczema. Try Sunlight Soap—Octagon Bar—next wash day, and you will see Prof. Ellis is right. No one should know better than he. 222

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Reveals That "Pe-ru-na is Calculated to Tone up the System, Restore the Functions and Procure Health."

SO SAYS PROF. L. J. MILLER, CHEMIST.



Prof. L. J. Miller, late Professor of Chemistry and Botany of the High School of Ypsilanti, Mich., writes from 3327 N. Clark Street, Chicago, Ill., as follows:

"As several of my friends have spoken to me of the favorable results obtained through the use of Peruna, especially in cases of catarrh, I examined it most thoroughly to learn its contents.

"I found it composed of extracts of herbs and barks of most valuable medicinal qualities combined with other ingredients, delicately balanced, calculated to tone up the system, restore the functions and procure health.

"I consider Peruna one of the most skillfully and scientifically prepared medicines, which the public can use with safety and success."—PROF. L. J. MILLER.

"Builds up the System."

Hon. Joseph H. Ridgeway, Secretary of the American Anti-Treat Society, writes the following letter from the Grand Central Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.:

Joseph Ridgeway.

"It is with great pleasure that I endorse Peruna as an honest medicine, competent to do all it claims. I have used it several times and know of nothing that cures so completely, and at the same time builds up the system.

"I have recommended it to a number of my friends and always feel that I do them a service for I know how satisfactory the results invariably are. I only wish every family had a bottle—it would save much sickness and doctor bills."—Joseph H. Ridgeway.

"Feel Better Than for Five Years."

Mr. James B. Taylor, Roberts, Ind., writes:

"I am at the present time entirely well. I can eat anything I ever could. I took five bottles of Peruna, and feel better now than I have for five years. I have doctored with other doctors off and on for fifteen years, so I can recommend your medicine very highly for stomach troubles. I take great pleasure in thanking you for your free advice and Peruna."—James B. Taylor.

"I Enjoy my Meals as I Used to."

Mr. J. W. Pritchard, Wolf Lake, Ind., writes:

"I am pleased to say that I have been cured of catarrh of the stomach by Peruna. I could hardly eat anything that agreed with me. Before I would get half through my meal my stomach would fill with gas causing me much distress and unpleasant feelings for an hour or two after each meal. But, thanks to your Peruna, I am now completely cured, and can eat anything I want to without any of the distressing symptoms. I can now enjoy my meals as I used to do, and it is all due to Dr. Hartman and his wonderful medicine, Peruna.

"It has been one year since I was cured, and I am all O. K. yet, so I know I am cured."—J. W. Pritchard.

Dyspepsia is a very common phase of summer catarrh. A remedy that will cure catarrh of one location will cure it anywhere. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. That it is a prompt and permanent cure for catarrh of the stomach the above letters testify.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

VICTORIA TIDES.

For the Month of September, 1902.

(Issued by the tidal survey branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

The time used is Pacific standard for the 120 meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot.

Date.	Days.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.
		h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
1	M.	0 49	7.8	7 51	1.0	14 58	7.1	20 11	5.0
2	Tu	1 52	7.6	8 32	2.3	15 08	7.2	20 57	4.5
3	W.	2 52	7.4	9 12	2.8	15 28	7.4	21 42	3.9
4	Th	3 51	7.1	9 51	3.4	15 52	7.6	22 29	3.6
5	F.	4 53	6.7	10 31	4.1	16 19	7.7	23 20	3.3
6	Sa	6 04	6.3	11 12	4.8	16 51	7.7	.....	.....
7	S.	0 15	3.2	7 31	6.1	11 54	5.4	17 26	7.6
8	M.	1 14	3.1	10 12	6.3	12 39	5.9	18 03	7.5
9	Tu	2 12	3.1	12 10	6.4	13 30	6.4	18 36	7.3
10	W.	3 09	3.0	13 40	6.7	14 51	6.7	19 05	7.1
11	Th	4 05	3.0	14 22	6.9	16 32	6.8	19 36	6.9
12	F.	4 59	3.0	14 50	7.0	18 36	6.6	21 34	6.7
13	Sa	5 49	2.9	15 06	6.9	18 48	6.3	23 02	6.6
14	S.	6 33	2.9	15 12	6.8	19 05	5.9	.....	.....
15	M.	0 08	6.7	7 12	2.9	14 02	6.7	19 36	5.4
16	Tu	1 10	6.9	7 50	3.0	14 28	6.9	20 09	4.8
17	W.	2 08	7.0	8 27	3.2	14 42	7.1	20 47	4.2
18	Th	3 05	7.1	9 04	3.5	15 03	7.4	21 29	3.6
19	F.	4 04	7.0	9 42	4.0	15 30	7.6	22 16	3.0
20	Sa	5 09	6.9	10 23	4.6	16 02	7.8	23 07	2.5
21	S.	6 22	6.8	11 08	5.2	16 37	7.9	.....	.....
22	M.	0 02	2.2	7.46	6.7	11 59	5.8	17 16	7.9
23	Tu	1 01	1.9	9 30	6.8	12 57	6.3	18 00	7.9
24	W.	2 02	1.8	11 04	7.0	14 09	6.6	18 52	7.7
25	Th	3 01	1.8	12 06	7.1	15 28	6.6	19 57	7.4
26	F.	3 58	2.0	12 54	7.2	16 50	6.4	21 18	7.1
27	Sa	4 53	2.2	13 26	7.1	17 51	5.8	22 52	6.9
28	S.	5 46	2.6	13 30	7.0	18 40	5.1	.....	.....
29	M.	0 18	6.9	6.36	3.0	13 26	7.1	19 21	4.4
30	Tu	1 22	6.9	7 22	3.4	13 33	7.3	20 06	3.7

Zero of above heights corresponds to 11 feet in the fairway of Victoria harbor.

Esquimalt (at Dry Dock.)—From observations during six months, May to October, compared with simultaneous observations continued at Victoria by Mr. F. N. Denison.

For time of high water, add 14 minutes to H. W. at Victoria.

For time of low water, add 17 minutes to L. W. at Victoria.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG USERS.

Victims of the above habits will be interested in the discovery of a harmless antidote which quickly and permanently removes all desire for liquor and drugs. This medicine has been publicly endorsed before Congress of Bishops and at Father Matthew's Anniversaries, also by Clergymen from their pulpits and by temperance societies of all denominations. Interested persons can obtain full particulars from Mr. Dixon, 81 Willcox St., Toronto, Canada.

The Fifth Regiment band will render a concert at North Saanich today. Take City of Nanaimo from C. P. N. wharf, 1.30 p. m. Fare only 50 cents return. Bicycles carried free.

Three Star Martell can be obtained from all dealers.

ATLANTIC S.S. SAILINGS

Montreal.
Parisian—Allan Line ..... Sept. 13
Numidian—Allan Line ..... Sept. 20
Tunisian—Allan Line ..... Sept. 27
Corinthian—Allan Line ..... Oct. 4
Lake Ontario—Elder Dempster Line. Sept 11
Lake Erie—Elder Dempster Line. Sept. 18
Lake Megantic—Elder Dempster Line ..... Sept. 25
Lake Simcoe—Elder Dempster Line. Oct. 2

New York.
Campania—Cunard Line ..... Sept. 13
Umbria—Cunard Line ..... Sept. 20
Lucania—Cunard ..... Sept. 27
Germanic—White Star Line ..... Sept. 10
Teutonic—White Star Line ..... Sept. 17
Oceanic—White Star Line ..... Sept. 24
St. Louis—American Line ..... Sept. 10
Philadelphia—American Line ..... Sept. 17
St. Paul—American Line ..... Sept. 24

Boston.
Ivernia—Cunard Line ..... Sept. 16
Saxonia—Cunard Line ..... Sept. 30
Merion—Dominion Line ..... Sept. 17
New England—Dominion Line ..... Sept. 24

For all information apply to
H. H. ABBOTT,
86 Government St.,
Agent for All Lines

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Time Table—Effective September 12th, 1902

ALASKA ROUTE—FOR SKAGWAY DIRECT.

Lv. Victoria. 1 a.m. Lv. Vancouver. 11 p.m.
—Per Charmer—
Princess May .. Sept. 14th. Sept. 14th
Princess May .. Sept. 24th. Sept. 24th
Leave Victoria. 11 p.m. Leave Vancouver. 11 p.m.
Amur .... Sept. 18th. Sept. 19th
Amur .... Sept. 28th Sept. 28th

To Alert Bay, Rivers Inlet, Namu, Skeena River Points, Naas and intermediate points, Sept. 18, Oct. 2nd, Oct. 16th.

To New Westminster and way ports, Tuesday and Friday, 7 a.m.

To Ahousett and intermediate points, 1st, 7th and 14th day of each month, at 11 p.m. for Quatsino, Cape Scott and way ports, 20th, at 11 p.m.

For particulars as to time, rates, etc. apply to nearest agent, or
J. W. TROUP, Manager, Victoria, B. C.
E. J. COYLE, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Vancouver, B. C.
H. H. ABBOTT, General Agent, Victoria.

Pacific Coast Steamship Company.
S. S. MARIPOSA, for Tahiti, September 25, 10 a. m.
S. S. VENTURA, for Auckland, Sydney 10 a. m., Thursday, September 25.
S. S. ALAMEDA sails for Honolulu, Saturday, Oct. 4, 2. p. m.
J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., Agents San Francisco.
Or. R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD., Victoria.

THE GREAT NORTHERN

75 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Passengers can leave and arrive daily by steamers Majestic or Rosalie, connecting at Seattle with Overland Flyer.

JAPAN-AMERICAN LINE.
Fortnightly Sailings.
KAGA MARU will leave September 23rd, 1902, for China, Japan and Asiatic ports
K. J. BURNS,
General Agent.

THE WHITE PASS & YUKON ROUTE

To the Atlin, Big Salmon, White Horse, Hootalinqua, Stewart River, Klondike, Koyukuk and Yukon Mining Districts.

Daily train service between Skagway and White Horse.

J. FRANCIS LEE,
Traffic Manager,
Seattle, Wash., and Skagway, Alaska.

PUGET SOUND NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMERS FOR PUGET SOUND POINTS.

Steamer Rosalie sails daily, except Wednesday, at 9 a. m.

Steamer Majestic sails daily, except Friday, at 8 p. m.

On Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday the steamer Majestic calls at Port Angeles.

E. E. Blackwood,
100 Government Street.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

And Soo Pacific Line

World's Scenic Route

LOWEST RATES. BEST SERVICE.

To all points in Canada and the United States. The fastest and best equipped train crossing the Continent.

IMPERIAL LIMITED.

VANCOUVER TO MONTREAL—96 HOURS

CHEAP EXCURSION

—TO—

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dates of sale, Sept. 29th and 30th. Final limit, November 30.

For full particulars as to time, rates, etc. apply to
E. J. COYLE,
A. G. P. A., Vancouver, B. C.
H. H. ABBOTT,
86 Government Street,
Victoria, B. C.

THE A1 SHIP

Bankleigh.

1540 Tons.

Will leave Liverpool about October 15th for Victoria, B.C.

For rates apply to
R. P. RITHET & CO., LD.
Agents.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

For South Eastern Alaska.

LEAVE VICTORIA.

Cottage City, 6 a. m., Sept. 1, 13, 25, Oct. 9, 21.

Leave Seattle.

Cottage City, City of Seattle or Spokane, 9 p. m. Aug. 27, 31, Sept. 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, Oct. 2 and every sixth day thereafter.

FOR NOME.

Leave Seattle.

Senator, 9 p. m. Sept. 14, Oct. 10.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Leave Victoria.

City of Puebla, Umatilla or Queen, carrying H. R. M. Mails, 8 p. m., Aug. 27, Sept. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Oct. 1, and every fifth day thereafter.

Steamers connect at San Francisco with company's steamers for ports in Southern California, Mexico and Humboldt Bay.

For further information obtain folder. Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.

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The Colonist.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBTR 14, 1902.

PUBLISHED BY
The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.
No. 27 Broad St. Victoria, B. C.
PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city) and the United States at the following rates:

One year $6 00
Six months 3 00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year $1 50
Six months 75
Three months 40

Sent postpaid to any part of Canada or the United States.
TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

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Will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of anyone stealing the Colonist newspaper from the door of a subscriber.

THE REVELSTOKE CONVENTION.

The convention at Revelstoke which closed its deliberations last night must be accepted as very fairly representative of Conservative opinion throughout the province of British Columbia. It declared its desire for the introduction of party lines into provincial politics in a most unmistakable and emphatic way. In this we think it is sure of popular approval, men of all shades of political opinion having come to the conclusion that the introduction of party lines into provincial politics is at once inevitable and desirable. We believe it to be desirable, not merely because it is inevitable, although for that reason also, but as well because it guarantees, as nothing else can, stable and responsible government. It must not be forgotten, however, that as to the time and circumstances of the introduction of party lines, there are matters to be taken into consideration upon which no convention of either party, however representative and influential, can possibly have the last word to say. It may be to the advantage of the province to transfer the car of government from the lines on which it has been run in the past on to the modern rails of party politics; but it must not be forgotten that the attempt to make the transfer except at a proper switch, would only result in the machine being run off the rails altogether, and confusion worse confounded. The next general election held under the Re-distribution Act forms the obviously appropriate time for so radical a change. In harmony with the spirit of the country which this convention has expressed, rather than as a result of its declaration, no candidate at the next general election but can only receive a nomination from one or other of the parties, unless he is attached to his constituency by long years of faithful service on the one hand, and high personal esteem and respect upon the other. We except, of course, candidates nominated in the interests of the Labor party, which is independent of both the Liberal and the Conservative parties. Most of the candidates at the next general election will run as party line candidates, or they will be out of the race. Naturally, this must result in a certain ranging up on one side or the other during the intervening period between now and the general election. This may be, nay, must be, embarrassing to some who have had ties of affection between themselves and men on both sides of federal politics, in provincial affairs; but, although embarrassing to some, it is none the less inevitable to all. As the peculiar situation thus created has for some considerable time been cheerfully accepted by the Liberals, we fail to see why Conservatives should back out of it. In the recent political history of this province, say within the last eight years, the question of Conservatism of Liberalism has been, in very many cases, the determining factor. It has bred the demoralizing condition of affairs that men were ready to oblige opponents both in policy and patronage to gain some advantage, while they relied on the party allegiance of friends not to hurt them. If party lines were not already an influence in political affairs, there might be no necessity for their formal introduction. But the people of the country are determined to put an end to allegiance on the one hand without responsibility on the other, which has led to the politics of the country degenerating into a scramble of individuals for the immediate adoption of whatever proposals suited their interest or inclination. The people have determined to put an end to that by having, at the earliest practicable opportunity, party lines, party platforms, and party candidates. It has fallen to the lot of Premier Dunsmuir and his colleagues to pilot the country through a period of transition in which chaos beyond the possibility of reconstruction was threatened again and again. After the storm, when government in this country is responsible to a well-organized body of public opinion in the country on one side or the other, both the difficulties of the interim, and the patience of those who hold the reins of power, will be better recognized by many than they are at present. Until party lines can be feasibly and properly introduced the present legislature may be left to make the very best of the very heterogeneous materials it contains, and in so doing, the present government, or some successor, will receive from us at least, a full measure of respectful sympathy. When the time is ripe we shall be found in accord with the Provincial Conservative party if the principles of Conservatism are recognized in its organization, as they undoubtedly will be. A great many seem to imagine that Conservatism must needs be victorious in local politics in British Columbia. We say, yes! if Conservative principles and measures are the basis of organization; but we say, no! most emphatically, no! if the Conservative party in provincial affairs is to be tossed hither and thither by individuals whose allegiance to it may be interpreted as only a desire that it should assist them in their personal ambition and aggrandisement. It will require devotion to principle, organization and self-sacrifice to make the party worthy of support and capable of commanding it. Given these, it has a prospect as brilliant in the domestic affairs of British Columbia as its past has been glorious, and its future is inspiring in the larger history of the Dominion.

POOR ENCOURAGEMENT.

The San Francisco Examiner announces that a contract has been let by the Pacific Construction & Maintenance Company, of London, England (the contractors for the laying of the Canadian-Australian Pacific cable), to the Oceanic Steamship Company, of San Francisco, to carry the mails between San Francisco and Fanning Island during the time occupied in laying the cable. It will strike Canadians and Australians, who are contributing so largely to the cost of the cable, that the contractors might better have employed the Canadian-Australian liners as mail carriers than give their patronage to a foreign company. A few months ago these same contractors chartered two United States steamers, the Tropic Bird and the Galilee, and despatched them from San Francisco laden with supplies for the cable stations.

No one can question the right of the Pacific Construction & Maintenance Company to purchase its supplies where it will, and make contracts with whom it pleases, but it is not encouraging to the self-governing dependencies of the Empire, which are working so earnestly to secure inter-Imperial trade, to see their efforts baulked, even in a small degree, by a corporation which should know better than spend money in a foreign country for services and supplies which Canada and Australia could furnish as well and as cheaply.

BASE INGRATITUDE.

The much-extolled "British preference," which was so much appreciated at first glance by the Cobden Club that that antiquated body awarded a gold medal to Sir Wilfrid Laurier as a distinguished apostle of free trade, has evidently been weighed in the balance and found wanting, Mr. Harold Cox, secretary of the club, having quite recently repudiated Sir Wilfrid's "gift to the Motherland."

Writing to the Halifax Chronicle on the subject of Imperial defence, to which he holds Canada should contribute, Mr. Cox says:

I am afraid I have made this letter very long, but there is one other point which ought not to be omitted. It is the statement, frequently made on the Canadian side, that Canada has "contributed a tariff preference of 33⅓ per cent. to the Mother Country." Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the author of that preference, and I observe that he defended it on December 18 last, not as a free gift to the Mother Country, but as "the best measure of tariff reform to the consumer of Canada." I also observe that Mr. Borden declared on November 11 last that the preferential tariff "had not originated in loyalty or devotion to Imperial interests, but in a desire to conciliate the warring elements in the Liberal party. In face of these statements I do not see why we should be specially grateful for the changes you have chosen to make in your tariff.

In the face of this official repudiation, which amounts to a charge of false pretences against Sir Wilfrid, it is scarcely conceivable how that gentleman can conscientiously sport the Cobden medal among his decorations. True, the club has not actually demanded its return, but the innuendo contained in the foregoing extract from Mr. Cox's letter is extremely suggestive.

LIBERAL ECONOMY.

When in opposition the Liberals never ceased from condemning what they were pleased to call the reckless extravagance of the Conservative government, which was rapidly driving the country towards bankruptcy. Since taking office, however, we hear no vigorous appeals for economy in administration, on the contrary, the expenditure has increased to alarming proportions, and the only excuse advanced by the Liberal leaders is that it is justified by the prosperous conditions of the country. "We cannot have omelettes without eggs," says Mr. Tarte, and he proceeds to break millions of golden eggs into the capacious maw of Quebec, for harbor improvements, railroads, bridges and public buildings, while Mr. Blair disburses his share of the plunder among his friends in the Maritime provinces, and Mr. Sifton "assists" Doukhobors, Molukans, Galicians, and other quaint and curious peoples, to settle the waste places of Manitoba and the Territories. Little of the treasure crosses the Mountains, for British Columbia is a country of natural wealth, and, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier has said, her people should feel gratified to be able to contribute more largely to the Federal treasury than their brethern of Eastern Canada.

It is interesting to note just how economical the Liberals have been since they took office, after the elections of 1896. In 1896, the last year of Conservative rule, the expenditure was $36,949,142, and the budget speech of that year caused Sir Richard Cartwright to grow hysterical in his denunciations of "Tory extravagance." In 1897, the first year of Liberal government, the expenditure was $38,349,760, and after that the figures mounted up as follows:

1898	38,832,526
1899	41,903,501
1900	42,975,280
1901	46,866,368
1902	47,382,102

These figures do not include the items charged to capital account each year and added to the public debt, which has increased from $325,717,537 in 1896, to 354,732,433 in 1901. A pretty showing truly for a party which went into power pledged to reduce the expenditure and wipe out the protective tariff, under which it declared the country was being bled to death.

DELAGOA BAY.

The rumor, which cropped up so frequently during the Boer war, to the effect that Great Britain was negotiating for the purchase of Delagoa Bay and Portuguese East Africa, is again revived, and now it is said that Germany is a party to the bargain. Whether the report be true or not, there can be no question of the importance to Great Britain of obtaining control of the Portuguese territory which lies between the Transvaal and the sea. Before the war, Delagoa Bay was the port of the South African Republic, being connected with Pretoria by rail, and for many years the Boer government had tried to secure a strip of territory from Portugal which would have given it control of that outlet. During the contest the advantage of the Delagoa Bay route was forcibly impressed upon the British authorities. Its possession would have greatly facilitated the operations of the army, by permitting the speedy transportation of men and supplies into the heart of the enemy's country, obviating the toilsome marches and the enormous cost of transport entailed by the longer route via Cape Town.

Portugal has held this territory for over four hundred years, and may, for sentimental reasons, wish to retain possession, but as a remnant of her once great African domain, it is practically of little value. Great Britain supplies most of the goods consumed in the territory, the Portuguese having gradually withdrawn their once flourishing factories in the face of modern competition.

The British colony of Rhodesia, and the region farther north called British Central Africa, is the hinterland to Portuguese Mozambique and Sofala. Now that the Transvaal is British, Portugal interposes at Lorenzo Marques with the narrow frontier prolonging to the south the wider strip of foreign territory. For about two thousand miles north along the coast from Natal to German territory Portugal owns the shore, and for the whole distance it shuts British possessions from the sea. Portuguese East Africa comprises altogether a territory of over 300,000 square miles, or about double the extent of the two former Dutch republics. This estate is supposed to contain over 3,000,000 inhabitants, of whom about 7,000 are Europeans. Of these latter nearly all are in Lorenzo Marques.

Capt. Joly de Lotbiniere, son of Sir Henri, our respected Lieutenant-Governor, has successfully completed the construction in India of one of the largest electrical plants in the British Empire. The works are situated on Canvery River, Southern India, and will supply 4,500 horse power to the Klar gold fields, many miles distant.

The Liberal organs, while abusing the Conservatives for daring to insinuate that Canadian industries, in certain lines, are injured by the preferential tariff, carefully refrain from explaining what benefit Canada derives from the annual importation of $11,000,000 worth of German goods, finished in Great Britain, which come in under the provisions of the preferential clauses.

While all Canada is rejoicing over the splendid crops produced on the great Western plains, Ontario farmers have cause to congratulate themselves on the results of their labor. Their wheat this year is valued at $16,000,000, oats over $13,000,000, and hay $40,000,000. The Department of Agriculture estimates that the value of dairy products and live stock added to the above figures will swell the grand total of Ontario's agricultural products for 1902 to $200,000,000.

The press of the Maritime provinces is justly indignant at the fact that the British editorial party was rushed through to the West without having an opportunity of seeing anything of the important portions of Canada bordering on the Atlantic. The party was "personally conducted" by Mr. Preston, an employee of Mr. Sifton's department, and the papers are asking whether he assumed the responsibility of sidetracking Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, or if he was merely carrying out the instructions of his chief?

The work of harvesting the wheat crop of Manitoba and the Territories proceeds apace, the only drawback being the lack of men to handle the grain. As the work proceeds it is realized that great as were the estimates of yield before cutting began, they will fall considerably short of the reality. This is proved by the extra quantity of binder twine required to bind the sheaves, in many cases as much as four and a half pounds being required where the quantity in former years averaged one and a half to three pounds. The grain is of excellent quality, the bulk of it being expected to grade No. 1 Hard.

Commenting on the probable results of the Conservative convention at Revelstoke, the Vernon News says: "It is no secret that the leadership of Mr. Martin is not acceptable to a large wing of the Liberal party, and if the Conservatives can unite upon a strong man, they will avoid the dissensions which threaten to make a serious split in the ranks of their opponents. With proper organization, and the employment of vigorous campaign tactics, there should be no very great difficulty in electing a majority of Conservatives to the next legislature. But even if the Liberals succeeded in securing the reins of power, it would be infinitely better to have the House divided upon distinct issues that everyone can understand than to drag along in the hap-hazard fashion which has characterized our provincial parliament for the past few years."

Ask for Martell's Three Star.

Mrs. Simpson will reopen her classes in dancing in the A. O. U. W. hall, commencing adults Thursday evening, October 2; children, Saturday afternoon, October 4.

Prof. Knox will not lecture today. Class meets daily at Balmoral hotel.

Boys' Blouses and Straw Hats, half price. B. Williams & Co.

Our Manchester Department is replete with all that is required in household linens, counter panes, roller towelings, bath towels, tray cloths, table damasks, embroidered sideboard and bureau scarfs and a thousand and one things interesting to the "Economic Housewife." Weiler Bros.

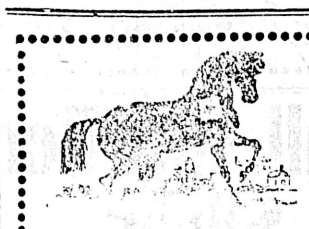
Mr. Porter, corner Johnson and Douglas street, has kindly offered to take charge of donations for the Protestant Orphan's Home Pound Party from those who are unable to deliver the same at the Home.

Latest style in Pear. Fedoras; were $2.50, now $1.25. B. Williams & Co.

The annual Pound Party in aid of the Protestant Orphan's Home, will take place on Saturday, September 20, at the Home, Hillside avenue, from three to six p. m. Free buss will connect with the trains at Hillside avenue and Douglas street.

Pellew-Harvey, Bryant & Gillman
PROVINCIAL ASSAYERS.
Mining Engineers and Metallurgists
Ores Analyzed. Control Assays.
Properties examined and sampled.
Trial Shipments. Smelter Tests.
Victoria—Opposite Driard Hotel.

CLAMS. THE FINEST OF THE FINE FROM NORTHERN WATERS. THE BEST ON THE COAST.
To Be Had at 10c per Tin
FOR A LIMITED PERIOD, AT
Erskine, Wall & Co.
TELEPHONE 88. THE LEADING GROCERS.



HARNESS AND SADDLERY
ALL KINDS OF
Light and Heavy Harness
Saddles, Whips, Horse Boots, Blankets, Rugs and all other Horse Equipments. Repairing of all kinds neatly done. Orders by mail or telegraph receive prompt attention.
C. A. GOODWIN.
28 BROAD ST. VICTORIA, B. C.

Save Money
The first rung of "fortune's ladder" consists of hard work, all the other rungs of systematic saving. Presuming you are on the first rung we suggest that if you are not already trading here, to commence tomorrow. Our money-saving prices will help you to climb fortune's ladder faster than any other merchant's prices in Victoria City.

JULIEN KIDNEY or VERMICELLI SOUP, per tin	10c.
JELLIES BATTY'S, assorted, per package	10c.
CLAM NECTAR, per tin	20c.
PURE NATIVE PORT, per bottle	25c.

THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., LTD. PHONE 28. 39 & 41 JOHNSON ST.

A·B·C BEERS
Guaranteed Pure.
None So Good.
Order from
Turner Beeton & Co.

SPENCER'S
MILLINERY OPENING....
Tuesday, Sept. 16

When arranging for this season's Millinery Opening we had hoped to have the building much further advanced by this time, and to have a much larger space for the Millinery Department. So we made preparations for a grander display than ever.

First Show of
NEW JACKETS AND COSTUMES
TUESDAY MORNING

More than one thousand garments, including some of the richest and most exclusive styles shown anywhere.

DRESSMAKING

We are in extra good shape for business this fall. Mrs. Angus, who is so well known to the ladies of the province, will be at her old post Monday morning; also Miss McMillan, who has arranged to work in connection with our store, will be ready for business on Monday morning. For the present Miss McMillan is located in the Five Sisters' building, in the rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Verrinder.

The ladies of Victoria are indeed fortunate in having the services of two ladies whose ability has been so often proved, at their command.

Our stock of dress materials and trimmings is now almost complete.

SILK DEPARTMENT

Some novelties and staple goods have been opened for the fall season.

Two qualities in Colored Silk Velvet, including every possible shade, at $1.00 and $1.50 per yard.

Panne Silk Velvet, in White Cream and all the latest colorings, at $1.00 yard.

Black Silk Velvet in 15 qualities, including German, ranging from 75c. yard to $5.75, which is a special Collar Velvet, and the French Soft Pile, which is the latest millinery velvet ranging from $1.50 to $4.00.

In Velveteens this season we are showing 73 shades, and will guarantee to match any color.

In Taffeta Silk we stock two qualities in colors at 75c. and 90c.

FARM LANDS.
Large List of Farms and City Property for Sale.
Money to Loan on All Kinds of Real Estate.
Insure in the
LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.
OTTAWA FIRE INS. CO.
(Non-Board Cos.)
E. G. B. BAGSHAWE,
35 Fort Street. Agent

MRS. W. BICKFORD
Is Showing a Fine Assortment of CUSHION TOPS, CENTRE-PIECES, LACE DESIGNS, BELDINGS, SILKS, BRILLIANT CROCHET COTTON, ETC., ETC.
61, 63 Fort Street.

WANTED
Clean Cotton Rags, (good sized pieces) at the "Colonist" Office.

LIME FOR SALE.
ATKINS BROS.
Will supply lime to contractors at
50 Cents Per Barrel,
Contracts made for a year or upwards.
COLWOOD LIME KILNS.

Steam Carpet Cleaning
BROCK & ONIONS
TEL. 846. 52 FORT ST.
Carpets taken up, cleaned and relaid. All orders promptly executed, and satisfaction guaranteed.

MUST BE SOLD.
Two lots in James Bay, on car line, near Park, $800 cash. Apply to
SWINERTON & ODDY,
106 Government St.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.
Capital Authorized $3,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital—Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,791,882.00
SAVINGS BANK.
A General Banking Business Transacted.
OFFICE:
Cor. Government and Fort Sts.

STR. B. BOSCOWITZ
Will sail at 8 p.m., Monday, Sept. 15th., for Port Simpson and Way Ports.
J. D. Warren, Agent, 36 Broad Street

EDUCATIONAL.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL
FOR BOYS.
VICTORIA, B. C.
PATRON AND VISITOR.
THE LORD BISHOP OF COLUMBIA.
STAFF,
J. W. Laing, Esq., M.A., Oxon, Head Master.
Rev. C. Ensor Sharp, M.A., Cantab.
A. J. W. Dodds, Esq., B.A., Cantab.
Moderate terms for boarders and day scholars. Recent successes include Naval and Military Cadetships in England and R. M. C., Kingston, and Scholarship at Trinity University, Toronto. The Christmas term will commence on Monday, September 15th, 1902, at 2:30 p. m.
APPLY TO HEAD MASTER.

MISS SILL,
Certificated Pupil of Herr Professor Krause, Leipzig, Germany.
Receives pupils in PIANO PLAYING (Theory included) and HARMONY. Studio, 10 Harrison street, from September 3rd, 2 to 6 p. m. Morning address, 95 Mears St., Tel. 785.

THE ALEXANDRA ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC AND ART.
THE CLASS SYSTEM.
The class system commends itself, especially for children. By its means a generous rivalry is established, the zeal of the scholar is stimulated, and a desire to excel is excited, all of which lends to more rapid progress than could be expected from individual tuition, where these features are necessarily absent. This does not apply with the same force to more mature pupils, who realize the importance of careful, conscientious study, and need no such incentive to close application, but is recommended to all those who cannot afford the private rates.
Although the same general course is pursued, still, as there are no two pupils alike, the instruction is varied to suit each individual's needs, thus fostering and developing originality rather than dwarfing or restricting natural talent.
In order to meet families who are desirous of having their children taught by Herr Storck, the management have arranged that in a family where there are two members wishing to learn music, the elder to become a class student, and the younger, not having any musical knowledge at all to be taught by one of the pupil teachers for the sum of $1 per month.

Le Journal de Bruxelles:
"One feared that the success of the evening might wane after this brilliant 1st prize by 56 marks, i. e., with distinction. But those, however, who had been present at the concours of the preceding year did not share the general apprehension, recalling as they did the exceptional talent then displayed by a young Norwegian, Mr. Storck. Seldom have we heard so wonderful a technique uniting at the same time strength, sweetness and rare agility. Mr. Storck was remarkable in all that he played, his dazzling virtuosity covering certain want of calm in the Mocheles, and of emotion in the Chopin. But in the study in Db, by Liszt, he rose to such power of effect that he completely electrified his audience, who at the close of the number burst forth into raptures of enthusiasm. Repeated shouts of applause greeted the proclamation of his first prize with the greatest distinction."

The H. B. A. Vogel Commercial College
We teach thorough office methods entirely and use no text books or "system" for bookkeeping. We teach and place our students into positions in six months. Shorthand and typewriting. Send for illustrated prospectus.
P. O. Box 847. Vancouver, B. C.

CLEAN TEETH SELDOM DECAY.

Decay can nearly always be prevented by keeping the teeth clean. In other words, decayed teeth are an evidence that the teeth have not been kept clean. Let us recommend to you our CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER, 25c. and our GUARANTEED TOOTH BRUSH, 35c. The use of these two articles will keep teeth, gums and mouth sweet and clean and free from germs that cause decay.

Bowes HE Dispenses Prescriptions

98 Government St. Near Yates St.

In Flavor and Aroma Perfect

NUGGET CIGAR

PACIFIC CIGAR CO., 105 Johnson St.

BUSINESS LOCALS

McKay will pitch Saturday. *

Special — Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside. *

Lawn Mowers and Grass Shears at Cheapside. *

If you have beauty,
I will take it.
If you have none,
I will make it.
SAVANNAH, Photo.
Five Sisters' Block.

Wright & Ditson,

Ayre's

LAWN TENNIS RACQUETS AND BALLS.

Large Stock Just Received.

John Barnsley & Co.

115 GOVERNMENT ST.

Boys' Bathing Trunks 5c. pair; Caps reduced to 20c., were [illegible] Williams & Co. *

Garden Tools of all kinds at Cheapside. *

John Labatt's London Ale and XXX Stout, $1.20 per doz. pints, $2.00 per doz. quarts. Ask for it. *

Imperial Ceylon Tea—Erskine, Wall & Co., sole agents. *

Mechanics' stoves at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

Boys' Sailor Suits reduced to 75c. per suit. B. Williams & Co. *

Have you tried it? The latest and the best "Quaker" Ceylon tea. *

North Saanich today on the popular steamer City of Nanaimo from C. P. N. wharf at 1:30 p. m. Only 50 cents return. Fifth Regiment band.

We have received our first consignment of "Wadded Comforters." They are covered in a nice variety of Art Sateens; the filling is guaranteed pure. Weiler Bros. *

Hotels, saloons and restaurants, for Labatt's Ale and Stout, write or call on Messrs. R. P. Rithet & Co., Hudson's Bay Co., Pither & Leiser or Turner, Beeton & Co. *

Frank Campbell and Charlie Cullin, tobacconists, local, New York and Coast Papers, corner Government street and Trounce avenue, Victoria, B. C. P. O. Box 108.

What Never? No Never!

Our Teas have reached a standard of excellence which NO OTHER Tea can improve upon, and we sell them at prices never heard of before in the Dominion! We offer the best on the market for 35c.

DIRECT

Importing Tea & Coffee Co.

Cor. Douglas and Johnson streets.
PHONE 803. VICTORIA, B.C.

Nearly 800 yards of double width cretone in blue crimson, olive, and fawn at 25c. These cretones are honestly worth 35c., but we purchased them in large quantities and secured the low quotations. We therefore offer the bargains to you. Weiler Bros. *

Bicycles will be carried free on City of Nanaimo today sailing from C. P. N. wharf at 1:30 p. m. Fare 50 cents return. Fifth Regiment band.

Our lamp sale will continue the whole week. Many are taking advantage of the low prices. Why not you? Weiler Bros. *

100 Fine Business Suits, half price for cash. B. Williams & Co. *

John Labatt's London, India Pale Ale and XXX Stout, $1.25 per doz. pints, $2.00 per doz. quarts, delivered. For sale by Erskine, Wall & Co., Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd., and Dixi H Ross. *

Besides music on the outward and inwards trip next Sunday, the Fifth Regiment band will give a concert at North Saanich. The steamer sails from the C. P. N. wharf at 1.30 p. m., and the fare is only 50 cents return. Bicycles will be carried free. This offers an excellent opportunity for those who wish to take a ride around the beautiful peninsular, the roads being in excellent condition for cycling. There are also numerous pleasure boats for those wishing to take a spin on the water.

Try the pure, creamy flavor of John Labatt's London, India Pale Ale. Absolutely pure; 10 gold medals on account of its purity. Order from Dixi H. Ross, Erskine, Wall & Co. or Saunders Grocery Co. *

Business Change Sale. Bargains in all lines for cash. B. Williams & Co. *

UNDERWEAR

COMFORTABLE AND WEARABLE.

Our new Fall Weights of Underwear we are now showing in the following lines: DR. JAEGER'S HEALTH UNDERWEAR, CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S, and MORLEY'S Celebrated Silk and Wool, and all Silk Garments, besides a large assortment of other makers. ALL SIZES AND PRICES.

Sea & Gowen

Hatters and Men's Furnishers.

64 Government Street

Lace Parlors.

A fine assortment of Silk Arabian Braids, Linen Braids, Colored Linens, Japanese Linens and Embroidering Silks.
The latest lace designs always on hand.
MRS. F. V. ROBERTSON,
28 Five Sisters' Block.

SOLDIERS COMING ON THE EMPRESS

China Liner Bringing Detachment of Royal Horse Artillery From Singapore.

More military arrivals will reach this port on Tuesday, for the R. M. S. Empress of India, which is due from Yokohama on Tuesday, has on board a contingent of time-expired men and reservists of B battery of the Royal Horse Artillery. The contingent which embarked on the Empress of India at Hongkong, having come from Singapore, numbers 126 non-commissioned officers and men. The contingent is uniformed in khaki, as was the contingent of Royal Horse Artillery brought by the Empress of China from Hongkong some months ago. The troops, who will debark from the white liner at the Outer docks, includes a number of men who saw service during the recent campaign with the pom-pom section of the Royal Horse Artillery. The contingent will be quartered at the Work Point barracks during their stay here, and they will march to the barracks—as did the previous contingent—on the arrival of the mail steamer. Provision is now being made at the barracks to quarter the force, which will probably remain there for at least two weeks. It was originally intended to allow the travel-worn troops to remain here three days to break their journey, but as the steamer Aurania, on which they are to sail from Halifax is not to sail from Liverpool for the Nova Scotian port until the 20th of next month, their stay will be lengthened. The Aurania, the troopship, which will carry the Singapore men home, is bringing out the new garrison for Halifax. This garrison, which is coming from Aldershot, consists of the 5th Battalion, Royal Garrison regiment, and is composed of eight hundred men, under Lt.-Col. H. M. Hatchell. The new garrison has seen 12 years service under all climes.

The Safest Safe in all the World for Your Savings is a Life Insurance Policy.

SEE STITT.

Local News.

Big Spuds.—Messrs. Mowat & Wallace have on view in their windows an assortment of potatoes grown in the vicinity of Victoria, some of them weighing as much as two and a half pounds.

Fine Specimen.—Mr. A. Wiggs has presented to the Provincial Agricultural Museum a mammoth white turnip grown on hemlock land on the farm of Mr. J. J. Baird, Port Renfrew. In addition to its large size the turnip is of excellent quality.

In Seattle.—A Victorian who visited the Sound City Friday with the intention of staying a few days, returned home yesterday because of the smoke in that city. So thick was the smoke that it grew quite dark early in the day, and the lights were kept burning all day in the street cars.

Thistles.—Quite a quantity of thisle "down" is now encountered in the outlying portion of the city, and along some of the roads leading into the country. It is evident that the cutting of these pests has been overlooked. The city fathers should set the example of keeping their own property clear of growing thistles.

At Home.—Under the patronage of the Mayor and Aldermen, an at home will be held at the Aged Women's Home on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, 17th inst. Refreshments, consisting of tea, coffee, cake, bread, butter, ice cream, candy, fruit, etc. will be sold. A musical and literary programme will also be given. Admission 10c.

Fine Salmon.—Good sport continues to be had with the salmon in the Straits, quite a few having been taken by trollers. One enthusiastic fisherman who had tried this amusement for the first time the other day made a catch of two large fish and was so delighted with his success that he made His Worship Mayor Hayward a present of one as a memento of this day's sport.

Address Wanted.—Mrs. E. Stumbles, grandmother of John Alexander, who left Plymouth 13 years ago, and was last heard of at Bickley Bay, Thurlow island, in this province, is anxious to hear any information regarding her grandson. She requests anyone who has knowledge of his whereabouts to write her in care of Reyneld's Newspaper, London, England.

Lecture.—On next Wednesday evening there will be a short business meeting of Columbia lodge, I. O. O. F., after which, beginning about 8:30 o'clock, a lecture will be given by Mr. Geo. Carter, with the attractive-sounding title of "Chasing the Setting Sun." Mr. Carter's extensive travels in the Orient qualify him to speak on this subject, and the lecture will doubtless prove interesting. Odd Fellows and their friends are cordially invited.

School Holiday.—Secretary Boggs has addressed the following letter to the teachers of the district schools: "Acting on instructions from the Board of Management of the British Columbia Agricultural association, I beg to advice you that it is thought desirable that the children of your school should enjoy the same privileges as those of the city schools, and would suggest that you communicate with the Superintendent of Education that the 9th and 10th of October be declared school holidays, as is being done in Victoria.'

One Result.—The increased tourist travel this summer has had the effect of creating a much greater demand for Indian curious than has been the case for some time. Many stores, which formerly did a good business with the travelers in other lines than that referred to have now put in stocks of baskets, etc., the handiwork of the natives. With the increasing demand for their works it is quite within the range of possibilities that the Indians who are not slow to exploit any possible field of gain, may avail themselves of cheap Chinese labor and do a roaring trade.

Dead in London.—The death occurred in London, England, on August 26, as a result of heart disease, of Capt. W. Webster, formerly of this city. Capt. Webster was the promoter of the Union Steamship company of Vancouver, and it was he who brought the steamer Cutch, which as the American steamer Jessie Banning, and now as the Colombian government warship Bogota, is attracting so much attention, from India, for the Union Steamship company. The Cutch was then the private yacht of an Indian prince. He leaves a wife to mourn his loss. The widow is a daughter of Mrs. C. G. Quick of this city.

More Goods Located.—Constable Mulhern, of the Vancouver city police force, who was sent to Tacoma to inspect the baggage sent there by the four alleged pickpockets and shoplifters, now awaiting trial in Vancouver, says he found two trunks and several valises full of goods, which had evidently been stolen. He further said that many of the goods belonged to Victoria, and most of them to Spencer's Arcade. He was not allowed to remove the stolen goods to Vancouver. It is possible that the four will have to be tried at Tacoma on the charge of taking stolen goods into the United States, before the Victoria owners can get their goods back.

Slum to Palace.—London newspapers tell of a windfall which has come to Hannah Callaghan, an unmarried woman, 60 years of age, resident in a back alley of Cork, which will raise her from slums to a palace. It seems that last year an Irish-American named John Sullican died intestate in Seattle, Wash., leaving property worth $750,000, for which, naturally, there were many claimants. In the development of matters a consular enquiry was held at Queenstown, all the contestants being represented by lawyers, and as a result Miss Callaghan and a struggling Dublin artesan, Edward Corcoran, were found to be the next of kin. Miss Callaghan is dazed by the decision, and cannot be got to realize that she can settle down to the enjoyment of her fortune.

RAYMOND-WHITCOMB PARTY.

Another Personally Conducted Party of Tourists in Town.

A party of some 17 ladies and gentlemen from Eastern points arrived from the Sound yesterday morning, and are registered at the Driard. They are under the guidance of Mr. Simmonds, of Pasadena, California, and will remain in the city until tomorrow morning. Yesterday was spent in inspecting the points of interest in and about the city, the parliament buildings, museum and park being the chief centres of attraction. After leaving here the party go south by way of Seattle, Tacoma and Portland.

DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

Daughter of the Great Robert E. Lee Sojourns in Victoria.

Among the guests at the Driard today appears the name of Miss Mary Curtis Lee, daughter of the famous confederate commander-in-chief, and the real hero of "the lost cause," who died in 1870. The lady, who is at present visiting Victoria, was the cause of no little notoriety a short time ago owing to her disregard of a Southern law, which sets apart certain portions of each train for the exclusive use of people of African descent. Miss Lee entered the train and sat down in the first vacant seat she saw, and was requested to vacate the same by the conductor. On receiving a refusal the train was stopped, the lady was left at a wayside station. She afterwards commenced an action against the company for damages.

CONCERT AND EXCURSION.

Programme to Be Played by the Fifth Regiment This Afternoon.

The popular excursion steamer City of Nanaimo will sail from the C. P. N. dock at 1.30 p. m. today for North Saanich where the Fifth Regiment Band will render a specially selected programme of music. The trip along the East Coast to Saanich is a most picturesque one and the trip will be enlivened by an impromptu concert by the band, both on the outward and inward trips of the steamer. Ample time will be allowed at North Saanich to permit the passengers to indulge in boating or bicycling, while comfortable seats will be provided for those wishing to hear the Band concert. The fare for the trip is only 50 cents, bicycles being carried free. The programme follows:

PART I.

1. March—The Nation's Pride ....Scouton
2. Selection from Paul Jones ..Planquette
3. Fantasia on Scottish Melodies ..Godfrey
4. Deux Temps—When the Boys Go Marching By ....Doty

Intermission.

PART II.

5. Concert Waltz—Jolly Fellows ..Valstedt
6. Selection on Irish Melodies ....Godfrey
7. Patrol—British ..... Asche
8. Cake Walk—Dream Eyes ..... Lampe

God Save the King.

CANADIAN MAGAZINE.

Imbued with Canadian ideas and appealing to Canadian national feeling, the Canadian Magazine is covering an ever-increasing field of usefulness.

The September number contains several features worthy of note. W. J. Thoroid writes of the significance of the coronation from a new view-point, and his article is profusely illustrated. The frontispiece of the number gives a splendid idea of the first exclusively colonial review ever held in London. This took place on July 1st. An oration on Robert Burns, on the occasion of the dedication of a statue in Toronto, by Prof. William Clark, is well worth reading. Elsie A. Dent gives an elementary astronomical article for beginners. The charts show how to find the commonest stars. The chief article in the number is an exhaustive history of lacrosse, with photos of old and new players. This should interest everybody. There is a second illustrated article on "The Queens of Europe"; that on "Carmen Sylva," the poet-queen of Roumania, is delightful. The best short story in the issue is a Northwest tale from the pen of W. A. Fraser.

Looking For Murderer.—Sheriff Wells of Skagit county, Washington, is in the city looking for a man suspected of the murder of an old man near Mt. Vernon two weeks ago. Two tramps slept in a shack near the murdered man's home the night of the murder. One of them was found there the next morning, but the other had gone, his partner knew not where. He said that the man now being hunted had left without saying where he intended going. The man detained claims to know nothing about the murder.

ALEXANDRA ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC AND ART.

Opening Day, Monday, September 15.

The Conservatory rooms at No. 15 Broad street will be open from 2 p. m. until 6 p. m. The patrons of the conservatory and the public generally are cordially invited to be present. There will be music during the afternoon.

POINT COMFORT.

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Bathing (sandy bottom), boating, shooting, fishing, lovely drives and walks along coast. Fresh bracing Gulf breezes. Rate $12 a week. Fare, Victoria, $1.

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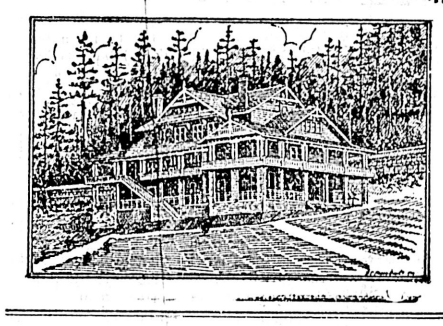

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Manager.

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MAKERS OF BEST RUBBER CARRIAGE TIRES
Full line of all sizes in stock.
The Thompson Cycle Supply Co., Vancouver.

"PAUL JONES."

To Be Presented at the Victoria Theatre Monday and Tuesday Evenings.

With the return of those clever and talented children composing the Pollard Juvenile Opera company, Planquette's tuneful comic opera, "Paul Jones," will be heard in this city for the first time for several years.

The play opens on the quay at St. Malo, a noted smuggling depot on the north coast of France, where Paul Jones is employed as a shipping clerk by M. Bicoquet, a wealthy merchant. Paul falls in love with Yovnne, Bicoquet's ward, and in order to overcome the objection of the guardian he joins the crew of a privateer in the employ of the United States government, called the "Flying Cloud," with the understanding that should he return at the end of three years with a million francs, all obstacles in the way of his marriage with Yovnne will be removed. Jones has induced his old friends Bouillabaise, an old fisherman, and his apprentice Pettitte Pierre, commonly called the "Insect," to accompany him on this cruise.

On their return at the end of three years, they find a grand fete being held in the garden of Bicoquet's house in honor of the signing of the marriage contract between Yovnne and Ruffino, formerly a brother clerk of Jones, but now the Captain of a Spanish frigate. On the arrival at the garden, of Paul and his two faithful followers, Bouillabaise and "The Insect," to claim his bride, he is promptly challenged to a duel by Ruffino, and in the meantime Mahaguena, Yovnne's nurse, who has since married Bicoquet, has bribed the soldiers at the fort to sieze Paul and his men. Bouillabaise and the "Insect" manage to escape, but Paul is captured and put aboard Ruffino's frigate and sent to the island of Estrella, in the Caribbean Sea, which is governed by Don Trocadero, Malaguena's Uncle. Trocadero has arranged with a neighboring savage chief the "Mosquito King" to recapture Paul who escaped from Ruffino's ship; and in the meantime Bouillabaise has arrived with Paul's ship and learning of the plot to recapture Paul, disguises himself as the "Mosquito King" and thereby gains admittance to Trocadero's palace and brings Paul's own men to his rescue. Ruffino baffled in all of his plots, now resigns his claim for Yovnne's hand, and Bicoquet gladly consents to Paul's marriage with Yovnne in order to get awty from the grasp of Trocadero. The comedy roles of Bouillabaise (Willie Pollard) and the "Insect" (Little Daphne Pollard) must be seen to be appreciated, and these parts give them better opportunities than any they have had on their previous visits. The opera abounds in beautiful music, and the chorus and ensemble are certainly grand. Paul Jones will be presented tomorrow and Tuesday evenings, and the engagement will close on Wednesday with "The American Millionaire."

POODLE DOG MENU.

Sunday Sept. 14th. Price 50 Cents.

SOUP—Puree of Game; Cream of Celery; Consomme.

FISH—Steamed Clams; Boiled Halibut, Parsley Sauce; Baked Red Cod au gratin; Fried Silver Salmon.

SALAD—Tomatoes; Cucumber.

BOILED—Lamb's Tongue, Sauce Piquant.

ENTREES—Patties of Sweet Breads; Venison Chops with Jelly; Spring Chicken, Southern Style; Pork Spare Ribs; Sweet Potatoes; Kirsch Omelette.

ROASTS—Young Duck with Green Peas; Leg of Lamb, Mint Sauce; Prime Ribs of Beef, Horseradish.

VEGETABLES—French Beans; Stewed Tomatoes; Corn on Cob; Boiled, Baked and Mashed Potatoes.

DESSERT—Steamed Blackberry Pudding, Hard Sauce; Apple, Custard Pie; Compote Pears; Apples; Chocolate Ice Cream; Claret Wine Jelly; Assorted Fruit and Cake; Canadian Cheese; Cafe Noir; Imported Table Claret 25c.

An enjoyable outing is offered by the Fifth Regiment band today. The steamer City of Nanaimo sails from C. P. N. wharf at 1:30 p. m. for North Saanich. Passengers being allowed ample time for boating and bicycling at that delightful spot, for those who do not indulge in taking exercise comfortable seats will be provided by Mr. Wright at his hotel, while the Fifth Regiment band will play a specially selected programme of music.

BOKER'S RAZORS

We have a nice line of this celebrated make which we guarantee to be satisfactory. Prices range from $1.25 to $2.50.

John Cochrane

CHEMIST.

N. W. Corner Yates and Douglas streets.
Let us prepare your prescription.

MOTHERS' CLUB.

Subjects to Be Taken up During the Winter Season.

The Mothers' club held the first meeting of the season in the Spring Ridge school, Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Wall was elected vice-president and Miss Russell secretary.

It was decided to hold the meetings on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at 3:30 p. m.; and also, that an effort be made to induce the mothers from other parts of the city to unite, instead of confining the circle to Spring Ridge.

As several have enquired about the object of the meetings, a copy of the programme until the Christmas vacation may answer the question.

Sept. 17.—Children's Literature.
Oct. 1.—How to Establish a Habit of Truthfulness in the Child.
Oct. 15.—The Influence of Example.
Oct. 29.—Some Differences Between Old and New Methods of Teaching. Why changed.
Nov. 5.—Is Home Study Desirable?
Nov. 19.—A Talk on Hygiene.
Dec. 3.—Benefits of Mothers' Meetings.
Dec. 17.—A Social Meeting.

The next meeting will be held on Wednesday next at 3:30 p. m. in the Spring Ridge school, when the important question of what children should read will be discussed. The vice-president has kindly consented to prepare a paper on the subject.

The club decided to send a letter of appreciation to Miss Winter for her services during the past year; after which ther adjourned.

MUSIC IN PARK.

Last of the Series of Band Concerts to Be Given This Afternoon.

The last of the series of concerts at the Park, arranged by the City Council will be given this afternoon by the City Band.

The band boys who have certainly furnished enjoyable concerts on each occasion, express themselves as thankful to both the press and public, who both heartily co-operated in adding interest and zest to their endeavors to please, by courteous mention and large attendance. The programme for today is:

1. March—Flag of Victory .... F. V. Blon
2. Overture—Lustspiel ....V. Keler Bela
3. Waltz—Die Hydropaten ..... Gungl
4. Potpourri—Musical Tour Through Europe ....Conradi

10 Minutes.

5. Selection—Freischultz.. C. M. V. Weber
6. Characteristic Piece—Goblins' Frolic ....F. O. Nelll
7. Descriptive Fantasie—Cavalry Charge .... G. Luders
8. Descriptive Sacred Medley—Herald Angels .... E. Beyer

God Save the King.

FIRE AT MOUNT SICKER.

Three Buildings Destroyed at Early Hour Yesterday.

Tebo's hotel, Lamming's store and a disused livery stable, at Mount Sicker, all frame buildings, were destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The fire originated in the hotel, which was completely consumed, only a small portion of the contents being saved. From there the fire spread to Lamming's store, in which was also situated the post office, but though the building was a total loss, the contents were removed safely. There was no way of checking the flames, there being no water at hand, and luckily there was little wind, or the destruction would have been far greater. The third building, an old disused livery stable, caught, in spite of every effort, and was also a complete loss. The amount of damage is not very heavy, probably $3,000 in all.

Take in the excursion today by City of Nanaimo, sailing from C. P. N. wharf at 1.30 p. m. Fifty cents return. Fifth Regiment band in attendance.

CAMPBELL'S

Children's Fall Garments

On Tuesday and following days we will make a special display of our New Fall Coats and Wraps for the little ones.

We have a very choice selection of the latest Children's Coats, etc., from Europe.

COLUMBIA HOUSE.

Fall Millinery Opening

ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

And Following Days.

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Look at our NEW STOCK of the LATEST PATTERNS FOR FALL. NO TWO SUITS ALIKE.

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36 FORT ST.

Fitting the Glasses

It isn't alone the fitting of lenses to your eyes which is important; we do that perfectly, but we fit your face as well.
We give you the best vision and the best appearance possible. You'll like the way you see and the way you look.
A. P. BLYTH,
Scientific Optician and Watchmaker, 65 Fort Street, near Douglas.

SUMMER SEASON, 1902.

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Terms—From $2 per day.
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EXCELLENT FISHING AND BOATING.
The hotel has been greatly enlarged during the past year, and a number of well-fitted baths have been added.
For further information apply to
THE MANAGER,
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Is made to last a life time. It has a full IRON PLATE covering the entire surface of the Piano.
The ILLIMITABLE REPEATING ACTION (of which we have sole control in Canada) imparting to the UPRIGHT the delicate touch and rapid repeating qualities of a GRAND.
The Tuning Pins are bushed with wood adding to the appearance and increasing the staying powers.
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44 Government Street.
The Largest and Oldest Musical House in the Province.

NOTICE.

Special Sale of Hair and Tooth Brushes, Combs and Toilet Goods To Make Room For Other Goods. AT THE B. C. DRUG STORE, 27 Johnson Street.
Phone 856. J. Teague Jr., Prop.
Make no mistake and secure some of these. They are real bargains.

The Canadian Mining Institute

Annual Convention Opened at Nelson on Wednesday—Provincial Branch.

Committee Appointed to Prepare a Statement on Taxation of Mines.

The annual convention of the Canadian Mining Institute opened at Nelson on Wednesday, 10th instant, with the following members present: Messrs. Edmund B. Kirby, Bernard Macdonald, W. Thompson, A. Sharp, Rossland; J. McEvoy, J. H. Tonkin, Fernie; A. C. Garde, Sandon; G. W. Chaplin, St. Catharines, Ontario; E. E. D. Wilson, Kingston, Ontario; H. C. Black, A. H. Gracey, R. Hedley, H. Harris, N. Carmichael, H. E. Croasdaile, E. R. Woakes, S. S. Fowler, G. R. Driscoll and Leslie Hill, Nelson.

A resolution providing for the formation of a provincial branch of the institute was adopted.

During the afternoon papers were read on "Mine Timpering by the Square Set System at Rossland," by Bernard Macdonald, and "Comparison of Costs of Compressing Air by Steam and Electricity at Rossland, B. C.," by William Thompson.

In the first of these papers the speakers gave an extended account of the difficulties arising in the timbering of ledges of any great breadth, and how these difficulties led to the discovery of the system dealt with by Philip Deidsheimer, of Georgetown, California, who applied it to the rich Ophir mine. On this property at the 50-foot level the vein of black sulphurets was only three or four feet thick and could readily be extracted through a drift along its line, propping up the walls and roof when necessary by simple uprights and caps. As the ledge descended the sulphuret vein grew broader, until at a depth of 175 feet it was 65 feet in width, and the miners were at a loss how to proceed, for the ore was so soft and crumbling that pillars could not be left to support the roof. They spliced timber together to hold up the caving ground, but these jointed props were too weak and illy supported to stand the pressure upon them, and were constantly broken and thrown out of place. Surrounded by riches, they were unable to carry them off. During Mr. Diedsheimer's engagement at the Ophir all the principles of square timbering were evolved under his immediate supervision, and the wide and rich ore bodies occurring in that mine were successfully extracted without loss or injury from caving by the use of the system. The system was then used in all the mines of the Comstock Lode, and subsequently in all metalliferous mines elsewhere, where the ore bodies exceed a width of 15 feet, the extreme width that is practicable to timber by stulling. The paper described how the system was altered and adapted to the varying characteristics of the mines of different localities. It also detailed how it was applied in the mines at Rossland, a full description being given. At the conclusion of the paper, a long discussion followed over the system, and the best ways of applying it.

Following this paper, Mr. Thompson, of Le Roi No. 2 mine at Rossland, read the second paper mentioned. In this, after dealing generally with the use of compressed air in mines, and showing what an important factor it had become, he went on to show how the cheapest method of handling it was something in which every mine owner was interested. He spoke of the different kinds of power in use in mining operations, and showed how with its magnificent system of waterfalls, British Columbia was well situated for the cheap generation of power. Besides this, in the inexhaustible coal deposits of the province another source of power was available. In the paper no conclusions were drawn as to whether steam or electricity was the best factor to use in compressing air, but a number of interesting statistics were given. This paper was also thoroughly discussed.

In the evening the session commenced with the reading of a paper on "Coarse Concentration in the Slocan District," by S. S. Fowler. This was a very interesting paper, and dealt with a subject of vital interest to the Slocan mines.

Following this came a paper on "Influence of Governments in Mining," by Edmund B. Kirby. This paper was a warm denunciation of the system of taxation at present in vogue in British Columbia, and evoked lively responses from a number of speakers present. The 2 per cent. tax on the gross output of the mines came in for especially hard criticism. The note struck met with general favor, and was followed by speeches from Messrs. Bell, Thompson, Fowler, Sharpe and others, endorsing the stand taken by the speaker. At the conclusion of the discussion, aroused by the paper, on motion of W. Thompson, seconded by A. Sharpe, the following committee were appointed to draft a letter containing the gist of the paper to be sent to every paper in British Columbia for publication: Messrs. Fowler, Tonkin, Macdonald, Bell and Hedley, also the mover and seconder of the resolution.

KASLO ORE SHIPMENTS.

Shipments For Past Week Smaller Than Usual.

Kaslo, Sept. 13.—(Special)—The tonnage of ore shipped the past week through this port was as follows:

Ruth, 84 tons.
American Boy, 41 tons.
Sunset, 20 tons.
Rembler, 110 tons.
Antoine, 20 tons.
Bismarck, 20 tons.
Whitewater, 43 tons.
Total, 338 tons.

STAMP MILL FOR GOLDFIELDS.

New Camp on Fish River Building Up Rapidly.

H. Z. Brock, manager of the Northwestern Development Syndicate, who are operating the big free gold ore mines at Goldfields, was in the city on Saturday, and passed through the customs three cars of machinery for Goldfields. The machinery included the 10-stamp mill and a car containing the cable and buckets for the aerial tramway. Mr. Brock expects to have the mill erected and the tramway in operation by the 1st of November next. Men are being steadily added to the payroll of the camp and the prospects for a prosperous winter at Goldfields is assured. Lots for business and residential purposes in the new town are being bought up rapidly. The Northwestern Development Syndicate have acquired a half interest in Goldfields, and are erecting several cottages in the town for the men to be employed on their properties. Mr. Brock is now in Nelson and will return to Goldfields about the end of the week.

The customs duty on the above machinery was about $2,000.—Revelstoke Herald.

MOTHER LODE HAS A SURPRISE.

New Quarry on Top of Hill Opens Pretty Ore.

The new quarry lately opened on the top of the hill at the Mother Lode, Greenwood, is proving a surprise. At the surface the blue and green carbonates of copper are among the prettiest yet seen in the camp, and the ore below so far as blasted out is more freely mineralized with copper than in the main quarry, lower down the hill. A few cars of this ore have been sent to the smelter, and it is the intention to further develop this part of the property, which appears to be well worth while extensively opening up. The output of the mine from the main quarry one day lately was close on to 1,000 tons, which is above the average daily production at present, but it served to show what the mine is capable of producing should the smelter capacity be increased sufficiently to require the larger production.

SHIPMENTS FROM SNOWSHOE.

Four Carloads Sent Daily to the Greenwood Smelter.

When the Boundary Falls Sunset smelter, owned by the Montreal & Boston Copper company, limited, started operations some three or four months ago, the Snowshoe mine in this camp began sending out regular shipments of ore to that concern, but was forced to stop shipping when that smelter had to close, with all the other Boundary smelters, on account of the coke shortage. Since then until a few days ago the Snowshoe has not been shipping. Now, however, regular shipments are going out from the mine at the rate of about four cars or 120 tons daily, the ore being sent to the British Columbia Copper company's Mother Lode smelter at Greenwood, where it is said to be specially desirable on account of its lime contents. The resumption of shipments at the Snowshoe has necessitated the increasing one more of the force of men employed at that mine.

Most of the ore now being shipped from the Snowshoe is being taken from the open quarries or glory holes, the cost of extraction and shipment in this manner being comparatively small. The Snowshoe has a large amount of ore that can be taken from the surface in this way and realized upon, it being understood that the ore runs better than the average of Boundary ores. The Snowshoe glory hole is worked in much the same manner as those on the Knob Hill and Mother Lode mines. The ore broken down with ordinary machine drills, dropped down a raise or chute to the mine cars below, and thus run out to the ore bins and thence to the railway dump cars.

Mining On West Coast

Encouraging Results on the Prince Group On Sidney Inlet.

Work to Be Continued on the Bugaboo and David Iron Claims.

Dr. Marshall, who is operating the Prince Copper group on Sidney Inlet, arrived from the mine on Thursday, and is staying at the Vernon. He is very well pleased with the result of the work done thus far, which, he says, is decidedly encouraging. A winze has been sunk from the main adit, in which 8 per cent. copper ore is found in quantity and from the bottom of the winze at a depth of 100 feet from the outcropping, a crosscut is now being made in solid ore. So far the crosscut is 9½ feet in this ore, which runs from 4½ per cent. to 5¼ per cent copper, about $2 in gold and from ½ to 3 ounces in silver.

Under these promising conditions it is the intention to continue the work of developing, the Doctor feeling confident that the property is the making of a profitable mine.

Messrs. Bentley and McGregor will leave on the steamer Queen City tonight for San Juan, en route to the Bugaboo iron mines. It is their intention to do sufficient work on the David mineral claim to obtain a crown grant. This property adjoins the famous Conqueror group, and is situated about 2,000 feet east of Bugaboo creek. The principal outcrop is at 600 feet higher elevation than the tunnel on the Conqueror claim. From the point where the ore outcrops the mountain rises steeply to the east end of the claims, making this an ideal tunnel proposition, as there will be about 600 feet of backs above the level of the outcrop. This lead is no doubt a continuation of the Conqueror's, and there is a nice showing of high-grade magnetite.

The Queen City, which sails tonight, will take 20 men to Quatsino Sound to work on the Comstock group, and a large quantity of lumber and supplies for the camp. The Yreka company intend pushing development work on the Comstock with the utmost despatch, although the non-arrival of machinery is somewhat retarding operations.

MINING NOTES.

Twenty men will be employed all winter on the Blue Jay mine, Smith creek, Revelstoke district.

The Portland Mining company are now down over 100 feet on their property. Bate Bros., who have been doing the work were preparing to commence crosscutting at the 100-foot level in the week. The ore taken out in sinking the shaft is said to run between 12 and 15 per cent copper.—Similkameen Star.

Ore shipments from Slocan for last week were 120 tons, viz: 60 tons from the Arlington and 60 from the Enterprise.

The Enterprise mine, on Ten Mile creek, Slocan, is about to instal an Elmore process plant.

Placer gold has been discovered on Fish creek, a tributary of Little Bull river, 12 miles south of Fort Steele. About three miles has been located during the past week. The extent of the deposit has not been determined, but prospecting at the present time indicates that there are several miles of rich gold-bearing gravel that will average from three to five cents a pan.

C. P. R. REPORT.

Result of Operations For the Past Year.

The financial results of the operation of the Canadian Pacific railway for the year ending June 30, 1902, have been known for some time. They showed gross traffic earnings of $37,503,053, compared with $30,855,203, in the preceding twelve months. The gross working expenses were $23,417,141, compared with $18,745,828, and the net earnings $14,085,912, compared with $12,109,375 in 1900-1901. There was an addition to the track operated during the year of 290 miles, and the system now includes 10,623 miles of line, of which 8,646 is managed directly by the company, and 1,977 miles is controled. The number of tons of freight moved was 8,769,934 in 1902, and 7,155,813 in 1901; the passengers carried numbered 4,790,746 in 1902, and 4,337,799 in 1901. The growth in earnings was not in proportion to the growth in work done. The tendency to lower rates that shows itself even in years of great traffic is evident in the statement that while in 1891 the average rate for carrying a passenger a mile was 1.92 cents, last year it was only 1.75 cents. Similarly the rate per ton per mile for carrying freight declined from 0.93 cents to 0.79 cents. The company had also to meet the conditions created by a rising market for labor and all its products the effect of which is noted in an increase in the working expenses from 60.75 per cent of the gross earnings to 62.44 per cent. The close of the year left the company with a cash surplus on revenue account of $7,769,913, which is only one of the satisfactory features of its financial position. During the twelve months $1,401,000 of 5 per cent land grant bonds were redeemed out of receipts from land sales, and since the date of the report the revenues from this source have been sufficient to provide for the redemption of the last of these obligations bearing 5 per cent interest. The sale of stock has provided for the improvements carried out, and under way, and the position of the company is such that any financial transactions its development schemes call for can be carried through on favorable terms. The value of its properties is put at $310,504,240, aside from over 18,000,000 acres of land it owns, and its capital obligations are only about $232,000,000. There is no railroad property in America that, in this respect, makes a better showing, and it may be added there is none with better prospects before it.

STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

(By B. C. Stock Exchange, Ltd.)

New York, Sept. 13.—The following quotations ruled on the Produce Exchanges today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
New York Wheat—				
Dec.	74	74	73⅝	73⅝
Chicago Corn—				
Dec.	43⅞	..	..	..
Liverpool Wheat—				
Dec.				5s. 10¼d

New York, Sept. 13.—The following quotations ruled on the Stock Exchange today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Sugar	129	129⅝	129	129
C., M. & St. P.	188	189¼	188	189¼
People's Gas	106½	106⅝	106	106⅝
Manhattan	134⅜	134¾	134½	134¾
B. R. T.	68¼	68½	68¼	68½
Union Pacific	109⅝	109¾	109⅝	109¾
Atchison	94⅛	94½	93⅞	94½
U. S. Steel	40½	40¾	40¼	40¾
Sou. Pacific	78¾	79	78⅝	79
Mo. Pacific	121	122	120¾	121¾
Amn. Copper	68½	68⅝	68	68⅝

Victorians Are Interested

In Claims For Fortune Left By New Orleans Man Eleven Years Ago.

Likely to Receive Share of Estate Valued at Half Million Dollars.

There are some Victorians numbered among the heirs of the late Maximilian Dauphin, in whose favor a New Orleans court has awarded judgment for $388,066 against Mrs. Dauphin. They are Mrs. Dauphin, relict of the late William Dauphin, who was a brother of the late Maximilian Dauphin; Mrs. A. McLean, wife of Capt. McLean, who became notorious during the sealing commission, and Mrs. W. Winch, daughters of Mrs. Dauphin, and the two children of the late Maximilian Dauphin, a son of Mrs. Dauphin, in his lifetime a pattern-maker at the Albion Iron Works, who died here a short time ago. These Victorians are interested parties in lawsuits now pending both at New Orleans and Strasburg, Germany, which involve the sum of half a million dollars—a tidy fortune.

Maximilian Dauphin, uncle of the Victorians above mentioned, was for many years president of the Louisiana State Lottery. During his lifetime he kept much of his finances, bonds and securities in a strong box hidden within his room, and his bank account represented but a small portion of his possessions. Dauphin died eleven years ago, and his estate was inventoried at $100,000. Mrs. Rose Blanche Dauphin, who was his second wife, acted as one executor, and a personal friend acted as the other. She did not include the moneys, bonds, etc., in the strong box in the inventory taken of the estate, and the money banked and in real estate in New Orleans and elsewhere, amounting to $100,000, which was all taken in inventory, was divided amongst the heirs, Mrs. Dauphin receiving a share. It seems that she had taken the money, bonds, etc., from the strong box secretly, and not making an inventory of those moneys, she had retained all, without having any part divided amongst the heirs. The money was taken covertly from the strong box, and some $214,000 in bonds and $40,000 in cash is now known to have been secreted by Mrs. Dauphin—the aunt of the Victorians whose names are given above. The widow sold the bonds secretly and purchased shares in railroads and other corporations, invested in bonds and debentures, and otherwise changed the character of the securities so that no trace could be found of the moneys taken from the secret strong box.

It was not until eleven years afterwards that the children of the first wife of Maximilian Dauphin—the Chopins of New Orleans—discovered that the amount received by them in the division of the estate represented far less than the amount to which they and the other heirs, including those residing in Victoria, were entitled. The discovery was made as the result of the finding of a paper belonging to Judge Porche, who had been Mrs. Dauphin's lawyer, giving a list of bonds belonging to Maximilian Dauphin's estate, which had not been inventoried with the estate, as shown by the executors, Mrs. Dauphin and her friend. The heirs then took proceedings to recover their rights, and Mrs. Dauphin was summoned to appear before a Louisiana court. She did not appear, but gradually it was discovered that she had taken the fortune hidden in the strong box of her husband, without giving the heirs their share, and when this was proven to the satisfaction of the judge, he awarded judgment against Mrs. Dauphin for $388,066.

According to Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Winch, two of the heirs, the lawyers representing them in New Orleans have advised them of the success of the suit against Mrs. Dauphin, and they are confidently expecting news that their share has been paid over to the court. Mrs. Dauphin, who has had possession of the fortune for eleven years, has been buying stocks and bonds, and speculating at times. She has had considerable success in her speculations, and the fortune which she took from their uncle's strong box has been augmented by her speculations. They anticipate no trouble in recovering their share of the estate. The late Maximilian Dauphin, their brother, recently went to New Orleans to look after their interests in connection with the settlement of the estate, but he returned broken down in health and died soon after his return from the Louisiana capital. Since his return they have received letters from the other heirs—the Chopins—children of their uncle's first wife, who advise them not to compromise their claim on any account, and they are now expecting further communications from the lawyer retained by them in New Orleans, advising them of the settlement of the case.

They are also awaiting news of the settlement of a case which has been pending at Strasburg, Germany, regarding their claim to some real estate and other possessions in the German city, which was given to them by virtue of their father's will made at Stuttgart, Germany, shortly before his demise in that city. Their father, William Dauphin, purchased the claims of his mother to the estate of Maximilian Dauphin, and in his testament he willed the claim to his children, which entitles them to a large share of the fortunes which Mrs. Rose Blanche Dauphin has been ordered to repay.

DANCING FOR HEALTH.

A Waltz Equals a Half-Mile, and a Ball Equals Thirty Miles.

Dancing is a pastime proper to the seasons unfavorable to outdoor sports, and, apart from its social advantages, it is entitled to regard if only by reason of the muscular exercise which it entails, since it is indispensable to health. A correspondent of the London Medical Press and Circular, who is also an amateur statistician, has taken the trouble to calculate the distance covered by dancers in the course of an evening. He finds that a waltz of average duration represents approximately a run of a thousand yards. This is the longest dance, with the exception of the quadrille, which, with its four figures, covers nearly 1,800 yards. The mazurka is only equivalent to about 900 yards, and the polka to 800, while the lazy pas de quatre is barely 700 yards.

Carrying his statistical ingenuity still further, he estimates that the usual series of dances at an ordinary ball, beginning at 10 p.m. and finishing at 5 a. m., represent no less than 56,000 steps, equivalent to nearly thirty miles on level ground. Admitting that dancers are few in these degenerate days who go conscientiously through the entire list of dances provided for their entertainment, the fact remains that each man (and woman) who does his (or her) duty accomplishes a very respectable amount of exhilirating exercise. The value of exercise from a physiological point of view is greatly enhanced by its exhilirating effects, and this is the reason why the daily "constitutional" fails to yield the health-giving effects of cycling, golf or dancing, the only drawback to the last named being the lack of fresh air and sunlight, which add so materially to the enjoyment and salutory effects of all forms of outdoor exercise.

Martell's Three Star Brandy is the favorite.

Don't forget the trip to North Saanich today. City of Nanaimo sails from C. P. N. wharf at 1.30 p.m. Fare only 50 cents return. Fifth Regiment band in attendance.

FALLING OFF.

The Decrease in United States Foreign Shipments.

From Montreal Star.

What is the significance of the fact that exports of manufactured goods from the United States declined in the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1902, by over twelve million dollars as compared with the high water mark of the preceding year? It was not that there was any falling off in business activity or in general prosperity in that country. On the contrary, things have been booming right down to the present moment, with good prospects for a continuance of the same conditions for a considerable time longer. The explanation we take to be this: That the sudden invasion of foreign markets by United States goods came as a surprise, and that other countries have set about strengthening their own industrial systems at the points where the importations from the United States showed there was weakness. If this explanation is correct the figures for the now current year will probably show a still further falling off. We shall see. Meantime English trade journals are observing that as the United Kingdom, with scarcely more than half the population of the United States, exported £230,000,000 of manufactured goods in the fiscal year lately closed, as against £80,000,000 exported by the latter country, it must be considered to be doing pretty well.

FIREPROOF WOOD AND ITS VALUE

Question Raised as to Whether Material Has the Merit Claimed.

In a late number the Engineering News discusses the fire-proof wood question as follows:

As many of our readers are aware, fire-proof wood—so called, has been adopted and used for decks and other wood finish in a number of the latest United States war vessels. Its use has been made obligatory by law for the finish of buildings erected in New York City exceeding a certain number of stories in height and its application for these and other purposes has become so extensive during the past few years that a half-dozen or more companies are now manufacturing it.

Now come Mr. Edward Atkinson and Prof. Charles H. Norton, of the Insurance Engineering Experiment station, and declare it substance that this so-called fire-proof wood is practically worthless, as a measure of fire prevention. If they are right, then a great many thousand dollars are being wasted in the purchase of 'so-called fire-proof' wood, and a great mistake was made in compelling the use of this wood in New York City. If they are wrong, then their errors should be pointed out, in order that no obstacle may be put in the way of progress toward better and safer construction.

In the first place Mr. Atkinson says that the term "fire-proof" applied to chemically-treated wood is a misnomer, and tends to mislead informed persons. This is unquestionably correct. There is no such thing as fire-proof wood, and it may be added here that the frequently advertised fire-proof paints should be placed in the same category. The so-called "fire-proofing" of wood consists merely in impregnating it with certain chemicals, which, when heated, somewhat retard the formation of combustible gas from the wood, and also by giving off other gases hinder the ignition of such gas as the wood generates.

Professor Norton says correctly, and his experiments unquestionably show, that fire-proof wood is a good combustible. We have little doubt that careful calorimetric tests would show that treated wood had nearly or quite as great a heating power as the same wood untreated. Nevertheless, it does not follow that the fire-proofing process is valueless. Anthracite coal (when you can get it!) is an excellent combustible; yet its presence does not cause fire risk. Mr. Atkinson's fire insurance company would never object to a hundred tons of anthracite on the premises of a policyholder, while a similar weight of wood or lumber in protimity to buildings would be a matter for immediate protest.

The mere fact, therefore, that pieces of fire-proof will ignite and burn when sufficiently stimulated by the combustion of newspapers beneath does not prove fire-proof wood to be valueless by any means.

We do not say this to criticise the tests of Messrs. Atkinson and Norton. Their tests were justified by the misleading name which has come to be attached to these wood-treating processes. The manufacturers were to blame when they called their product "fire-proof," and well-knew that it was not fire-proof at all; and they eminently deserve the reproof which they receive in Mr. Atkinson's report. We may note here the further fact pointed out by Mr. Atkinson that the so-called "electric" process of fire-proofing has nothing electric about it. Such a misuse of terms is well calculated to arouse suspicion, and merits severe condemnation.

And now let us see what value may be fairly claimed for fire-proof wood. The tests by Professor Norton and by Mr. Atkinson—as well as numerous other tests which have been made—show that fire-proofed wood is distinctly less inflammable than untreated wood. It is slow to ignite, and when ignited burns with little flame and with a tendency to go out, if outside sources of heat are removed. Messrs. Atkinson and Norton appear to think this quality is of small value. It seems to us, however, that under certain circumstances and conditions this quality may be of very considerable value.

There is no need to tell Mr. Atkinson that the primary purpose in erecting a building is not to see how perfectly proof against fire it can be made. Buildings are erected to give satisfaction to those who are to occupy them, and to make money for their owners. Architects, builders and insurance men have to take the industry as it is.

The public demands—and educated taste sustains its demand—that buildings of first-class construction be finished in natural woods. It will surely reject any of the substitutes for wood, or the "wood encased in metal" which Mr. Atkinson proposes. His suggestion of such substitutes, therefore, amounts to nothing practically as an argument against "fire-proof wood—so-called." The question is whether the additional safeguard which the fire-proofing gives to the wood finish of a building is worth the additional cost, and this question is one fairly open to discussion and to the light of further facts.

Professor Norton, indeed, admits that the use of fire-proofed wood constitutes an additional safeguard against the spread of fire; but he thinks it so slight a safeguard that its use may well be dispensed with. As seen above, however, he attaches little value to the reduced inflammability in the treated wood, and we can but feel that in this respect his position is a mistaken one.

We, ourselves, have always held that the legislation by which the use of this treated wood was made compulsory in certain classes of buildings in New York City was a mistake. We strongly suspect that if the secrets of all hearts were laid bare, this legislation would be found to have originated with the manufacturers of "fire-proof wood—so-called." It is doubtful whether the risk of the spread of the flame in a first-class fire-proof building and the extent to which the work of the firemen would be aided by the presence of treated wood in the finish of the building have yet been sufficiently well established to justify legislation to make the use of such wood compulsory.

MALCOLM ISLAND SETTLEMENT

The Colony of Finns Ask Aid to Overcome Temporary Difficulties.

Among the guests at the Queen's hotel is Matti Kurippa, the head man of the Finnish settlement on Malcolm Island, who is in town for the purpose of interviewing the government in connection with a threatened loss of the milch cows belonging to the colony. Owing to the comparatively small amount of cleared land so far available, it has been impossible for the colonists to put up a sufficient quantity of hay to carry their stock through the winter and feed the cows in such a manner as to prevent their running dry. With the loss of the milk it is feared that a serious hardship will be caused the children, to whom this article is the chief item of food. Some difficulty was experienced during the summer in securing a sufficiency of food for the cows, and the trouble will be laid before Hon. Mr. Wells to secure assistance from the government.

There are, according to the promoter of the colony, some forty children at the settlement, and the difficulty of providing for these through the winter months if the supply of milk runs out, is at present a very grave question on the Island. The total number of individuals, including children at this new centre of civilization in the North, is about one hundred and forty—seventy men, thirty women and forty children. Great progress has already been made, and once the difficulties likely to attend the approaching winter are safely overcome, everything will go on flourishingly. Mr. Kurippa states that fishing is bound to be the chief means of support, and already huge quantities of salmon have been caught and salted. The colony possesses two small steamers of its own, one large enough to do light towing, and in this way all the logs of merchantable timber which are cut are sent to the mill. The mill men pay $8 per thousand for the logs delivered at their mills, but the colonists can sell the timber in the water just where it is cut, for about $4.50 per thousand.

The colony is about erecting a sawmill of their own, and as the island contains many tracts of exceedingly valuable timber lands, this form of industry will be sure to lead to great future developments.

New Vancouver Coal Co
LIMITED.
NANAIMO, B. C.
Samuel M. Robins, Superintendent
Coal Mined by White Labor
New Wellington Coal
Washed Nuts .. $5.00 per ton
Sack or Lump .. $6.00 per ton
Delivered to any part within the City Limits.
KINGHAM & CO.
34 Broad St., corner Trounce Alley.
Wharf—Spratt's Wharf, Store St.
CALL 'PHONE 647

Notice of Transfer of Mr. Knox's Tea & Coffee Business.

James Reid begs to announce that he has acquired from Mr. Knox his business at 57 Douglas street, and that he is in a position to supply customers in every way as formerly.

towards heating a house if fed into a Furnace made to heat—one which does not send the fuel up the chimney in smoke.
'Sunshine' Furnaces
will extract more heat from a unit of coal than any other good Furnace.
Every square inch from the bottom of fire-pot to top of dome is a direct radiating surface.
The dome is made of heavy steel-plate, which makes it amore effective heater than the cast-iron dome put in common Furnaces.
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H. O. McCLYMONT
An Experienced Agent wanted. District Manager, 76 Government Street.

C. C. Pussell
WHOLESALE SUPPLY STORES, DOUGLAS STREET.
MANUFACTURER OF
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S COSTUMES AND DRESS SKIRTS
New Fall and Winter Jackets and Cloaks
LADIES' 36 inch FAWN COATS, Silk Lined.....$12.50
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LADIES' FAWN, BLACK and BLUE JACKETS.....$5.50 to $7.50
MISSES' JACKETS, any color.....$4.50 to $5.50
CHILDREN'S REEFERS.....$2.00, $2.25, $2.50 and $2.75
These Coats are all in the very newest designs, and the very best materials.
NEW DRESS GOODS, FURS, FRENCH, FLANNELS, SILKS, TRIMMINGS, LACES, WATERPROOFS, ETC.
Our Fall Catalogue Is Now Ready.

There is Nothing On Earth
That will cool you as quickly as a glass of pure, sparkling, delicious soda, and when prepared with the purest of fruit juices and choicest of cream, like ours, it is a nector to the soul. The Ice Cream Soda we serve cannot be excelled. It is cooling refreshing, reviving, wholesome, palatable and delightful. You must try it at
LILLEY'S ICE CREAM PARLORS & CANDY FACTORY

TYEE COPPER CO.
SMELTING WORKS AT LADYSMITH
Prepared to purchase ores as from August 1st.
Convenient to E. & N. or Sea.
CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, MANAGER

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THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
HEAD OFFICE--TORONTO
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....$ 8,000,000
REST AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....2,251,000
AGGREGATE RESOURCES, over.....10,000,000
HON. GEO. A. COX, President. B. E. WALKER, General Manager.
LONDON OFFICE--60 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.
The bank has 68 branches extending throughout Canada and elsewhere, including the following in British Columbia and the Yukon District:
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Selling Agents
CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.
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BUYERS OF
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PROVINCIAL ASSAYER BY EXAMINATION.
RELIABLE! CONFIDENTIAL. Established 1897.
Assayer for 26 years with Vivian & Sons, Swansea. Complete Analysis of ores, etc., etc. CONTROL ASSAYS. MILL TESTS. VANCOUVER, B. C.

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Importers and Dealers in
JAPANESE FANCY GOODS
In Many New Ideas
AND CHINA CURIOS.
13 CORMORANT STREET

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Victoria, Sept. 13.—8 p.m.

SYNOPSIS.

There has not been much change in pressure during the last 24 hours. The barometer is high in Cassiar, and is also rising slowly on the Californian coast. Low barometer areas are central in Alberta and Manitoba. Fair weather has been general throughout the Canadian Northwest and the Pacific Slope. Dense smoke prevails in many districts, both of this province and the adjoining States, and temperatures have been high between the ranges. East of the Rockies the weather has been cool in Alberta and Saskatchewan but considerably warmer in Assiniboia and Manitoba.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	55	64
New Westminster	48	46
Kamloops	48	78
Barkerville	40	72
Fort Simpson	42	58
Calgary	44	64
Winnipeg	38	74
Portland, Ore.	56	66
San Francisco	58	64

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time) Sunday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Light or moderate winds, generally fair, not much change in temperature.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, fair and somewhat cooler.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 13.

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	56	Mean	58
Noon	63	Highest	64
5 p.m.	69	Lowest	53

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. ..... 4 miles northeast.
Noon ..... Calm.
5 p.m. ..... 3 miles north.

Average state of weather—Dense smoke.

Barometer at noon—Observed 29.970
Corrected 29.973

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected 29.94

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

THE DRIARD.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. E. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Tyson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Helen M. Ashmede, Scotland, Con. Mrs. C. E. Cary, Roxbury, Mass; Mr. A. E. Esche, New York City; Mr. H. Feeje, Leipsic, Germany; Mr. J. B. Bowen, Mr. Wm. B. Sheppard, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Allen, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. Arnold Rowntree, York, England; G. F. Simonds, Pasadena, Cal., all of the Raymond-Whitcomb Excursion Party; Arthur A. Rice, New York; H. L. Payne, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Brownell, San Francisco; Frank Darling, Vancouver; W. B. MacCoy, Halifax; Mr. and Mrs. Abin S. Midrehill, New York City; Miss Mary Curtis Lee, Virginia.

PERSONALS.

A. Campbell, formerly inspector of schools in Ontario, is in the city on a holiday. He leaves on Monday for California.

D. M. Bayne and wife, of San Francisco, are at the Queen's.

Mr. M. T. Waters, Duncans, is at the Queen's.

R. Forbes and family and Mrs. J. J. Harris and children of Duluth, Minn., are guests of the Queens.

Capt. Aylesbury is at the Queen's.

Miss A. Webster of Nanaimo, is a guest of the Queen's.

Mrs. S. H. Riggs of Cumberland, is in the city, visiting Mrs. Powell.

Chief Langley of the city police department, is spending a holiday on the Mainland.

BUSINESS POINTERS.

Now is your time to get English damsons at Mowat & Wallace's. They have only got a few boxes in, so call early and procure same. They are splendid quality.

Fifth Regiment band will accompany the steamer to North Saanich today. City of Nanaimo leaves C. P. N. wharf at 1:30 p. m. Fifty cents return.

LOCAL NEWS.

A New Departure.—Cameron, the cash clothier, leads in most things, and has taken a lead along another line—see his advertisement this morning; it is new and the proposition is unique.

Grass Fire.—The Fire Department was called to Oak Bay Junction last night for a grass fire which was blazing in the vicinity of a residence in that section. The chief took a hose reel from the central station, and some apparatus went out from No. 2 station. The blaze was soon extinguished.

White Gloves.—Magistrate Hall has a pair of white gloves coming to him, but, unfortunately, however much store is set by the old tradition, that a British justice is entitled to a pair of white kid gloves when his docket shows a clean sheet, it is generally allowed to stand at that, and no gloves are produced in evidence. Yesterday was a dies non at the City Police court.

A Nervous Wreck Weak and Exhausted.

Could Scarcely Drag Herself About the House, But Found New Health and Strength and Gained Eleven Pounds While Using

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

Take the case of Mrs. West, as described in her letter quoted below. She was pale, weak and run down in health. Her blood was thin and watery, and her nerves so starved and exhausted that she was prostrated. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cured her, and added new, firm flesh to her body to the extent of eleven pounds. You will find her letter interesting.

Mrs. S. W. West, Drayton, Wellington County, Ont., writes: "About two years ago I got terribly run down, and finally became a victim of nervous prostration. I had no appetite, seemed to lose interest and ambition and could scarcely drag myself about. Hearing of good results from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, I used three boxes with great benefit. In a short time I gained eleven pounds, and as I was very thin when I began to use the remedy I was very proud of the increase of weight.

"Then the following spring I became rather poorly, and they again built me up, and gave me such a good appetite that I wanted to eat nearly half the time. I was so pleased with the cure the Nerve Food brought about that I recommended it to others, and they have told me of the benefits they had obtained from this preparation. You may use this testimonial in order that others may learn of the good there is in Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."

If you have been affected as Mrs. West has, if you are not feeling real strong and well, you will be surprised at the good that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will do you. It puts color in the cheeks, rounds out angular and wasted forms, and brings new hopes, new confidence and new life to take the place of despondency, weakness and disease. 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Services For Sabbath Day

Subjects of Sermons and Order of Music For Morning and Evening.

Harvest Festival Services to Be Held in the Metropolitan Church.

Rev. Canon Beanlands will preach both morning and evening at Christ Church Cathedral today. The order of the musical services is:

MORNING.

Voluntary—Andante ..... Richmond
Venite ..... Alcock
Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum ..... McPherson
Benedictus ..... Troutbeck
Hymns 7, 190, 203
Voluntary—Postlude ..... Graham

EVENING.

Voluntary—Elevation ..... Silas
Processional Hymn 393
Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ..... Turle
Nunc Dimittis ..... St. John
Hymns 245, 234, 21
Recessional Hymn 215
Voluntary—Fantasia ..... Tours

At St. James, rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, there will be holy communion at 8; matins, litany and sermon at 11 and evensong and sermon at 7. The following music, under the leadership of W. Petch, will be given:

MORNING.

Organ—Andante in C. ..... Wely
Venite and Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum ..... Cathedral Psalter
Benedictus ..... Troutbeck
Hymns 230, 214, 545
Organ—March ..... Scotson Clarke

EVENING.

Organ—Prelude ..... Best
Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ..... Barnby
Nunc Dimittis ..... Felton
Hymns 206, 222, 28
Organ Offertoire ..... Wely

There will be morning prayer and litany at 11 and evensong at 7, at St. John's, the rector, Rev. Percival Jenns being the preacher at both services. The musical arrangements are as follows:

MORNING.

Organ—Romance ..... W. H. Richmond
Hymns 37, 231, 240
Organ—Offertoire in C. Minor ..... Tietz

EVENING.

Organ—Eventide ..... W. H. Richmond
Hymns 239, 38, 274
Organ—Mizpah ..... Wilson

The services at St. Barnabas' church, corner of Cook street and Caledonia avenue, are: Holy eucharist at 8 a. m.; matins and litany at 11 a.m.; evensong at 7 p.m. The preacher will be the rector, the Rev. E. G. Miller.

At St. Saviour's church, Victoria West, services will be held as follows: 8 a. m., holy communion; 11 a. m., morning service and at 7 p. m., evening service.

* * *

The musical portion of the services at the Church of Our Lord is:

MORNING.

Organ Aria—My Heart Ever Faithful. Bach
Venite and Psalms ..... As Set
Te Deum 30 ..... Mercer
Benedictus .....
Jubilate .....
Anthem .....
Hymn 582
Kyrie .....
Gloria .....
Hymn 451
Introit .....
Landa Sion ..... Nannian

EVENING.

Andante ..... Haydn
Psalms ..... As Set
Magnificat .....
Nunc Dimittis .....
Cantate 4
Deus 3
Anthem .....
Hymns 422, 96, 396
Doxology 9
Priests' March ..... Mendelssohn

* * *

The Harvest Festival services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., at the Metropolitan Methodist church. Special music will be rendered by an augmented choir. The preacher for the day will be the Rev. Mr. Wright of Sidney. The morning subject will be, "The Joyful Flourishing of Christ's Kingdom," and that of the evening, "The Spiritual Harvest." The musical portion is as follows:

MORNING.

Voluntary—The Pilgrim's Song of Hope ..... Batiste
Hymn 421
Anthem—Ye Shall Dwell in the Land ..... Stainer
Bass Solo, Mr. A. Wheeler.
Hymn 728
Offertory, Anthem—Seek Ye the Lord, ... Roberts
Tenor Solo, Mr. E. Hammond.
Hymn 108
Voluntary—Festival March ..... Watson

EVENING.

Voluntary—Pilgrims' Chorus ..... Wagner
Hymn 97
Anthem—Praise the Lord, O Jerusalem ..... Hall
Tenor Solo, Mr. A. T. Goward.
Hymn 438
Duett—Blessed are They ..... Tozer
Mrs. Hicks and Mr. Goward.
Offertory Anthem—The Eyes of All. Clare
Solo—Comfort Ye My People ..... Handel
Mr. A. T. Goward.
Hymn 909
Voluntary—Lohengrin Grand March ..... Wagner

At the Centennial Methodist there will be services morning and evening as usual, at 11 a. m. Rev. S. F. Okell will preach, and at 7 p. m. Rev. G. W. Dean. The anthem for the evening is "The Splendors of Thy Glory Lord," by Woodward; the solo, "Abide With Me," Burnett, by Mrs. Luney. There will be Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30. At the James Bay Methodist church there will be morning service at 11 a. m. Preacher, J. E. Fleming, subject, "The Possibilities of Faith; evening service 7 p. m., preacher, J. E. Fleming. Subject "Some Things We Cannot Measure."

The services at the Victoria West Methodist church are, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., conducted by the pastor, Rev. G. W. Dean; sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p. m.

* * *

Owing to the absence from the city of Rev. Dr. Campbell, the services in the First Presbyterian church, morning and evening, will be conducted by Rev. Archibald Ewing. Mr. Ewing will also conduct the ladies' Bible class at 2:30 p. m.

At St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, morning and evening, the Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B.A., will preach. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the morning service. There will be Sunday school at 2:30 and Bible class at 3. The music is:

MORNING.

Organ—Postlude ..... Merkel
Psalm 56
Hymns 285, 419, 421
Organ—Grand Chorus ..... Dubois

EVENING.

Organ—Evening Star ..... Wagner
Psalm 98; Chant 250
Hymn 38
Anthem—Angel Voices Ever Singing ..... Vine Hall
Solos, Miss Grace King.
Hymn 608
Organ—March ..... Handel

* * *

At Calvary Baptist church, the pastor, Rev. J. F. Vichert, M.A., will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The morning subject is, "The Kingdom of God," and evening, "The Riches of God." There will be Sunday school at 2:30; B. Y. P. U., Tuesday at 8 p. m. and prayer meeting Thursday at 8 p. m.

* * *

At the Congregational church, Pandora avenue, Rev. R. B. Blyth, B.A., the pastor will preach morning and evening, the services being at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The Sabbath school, which meets at 2:30 p. m., will observe today as Rally day, and exercises appropriate for the occasion will be given.

* * *

Evensong, with mission address, will be held in the Seamen's Institute, Store street at 7:30 p. m. J. A. Bailey, licensed missioner to seamen.

* * *

The Sunday service of the Christian Scientists society, will be held at 87 Pandora street, at 11 a. m. Subject, "Matter."

* * *

R. H. Kneeshaw will lecture in the Sir William Wallace Hall at 7:30 p. m., on subjects selected by the audience. Miss Amy Kneeshaw will sing, and there will be clairvoyant readings after the lecture.

If you drink brandy try Martell's Three Star.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

BROKEN PLEDGES.

Sir,—On the 11th of September, 1894, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, then the leader of the Canadian opposition, addressed a large audience in the Market Building in this city. He received a very hearty welcome, and was presented with an address by Dr. Milne, then president of the Liberal Association. I have not a copy of that address with me, but it appeared in the Times of the following day, and will be found in its files. I recall, however, that the most forcible features in that address were the expression of a hope for the success of the Liberal cause, and the statement that, in the opinion of the signers, under protection the natural development of the province had been retarded, coupled with an ardent prayer for the restoration of free trade. I write subject to correction by Dr. Milne or other of the signers; in fact, the republication of the address at this time would prove interesting reading, and I would suggest that course.

Inter alia, Sir Wilfrid replied that he came here in the interest of the Liberal party to preach to them the gospel of free trade. If the Liberals were successful they would cut off the head of protection at once and trample on the body. The Conservatives levied taxes, not to benefit the revenue, but to help the favored manufacturers. Protection might be profitable to the favored industries, but it was injurious to the rest of the country. Taxation was necessary, but only to carry on the business of the country; that was the policy he had to present. The Liberals wished to bring about freedom of trade as it was carried out in England.

Mr. Hyams, M. P., a member of Sir Wilfrid's party, spoke as a manufacturer, and said nearly all the manufacturers in the East were opposed to protection, and wished to do away with it.

Mr. Fraser, M. P., said that the National Policy should be called the National Poultice. He could not understand how British Columbia could support protection and he advocated following the example of Great Britain in free trade.

The object in making these quotations is to show that the charges of inconsistency, deceit and hypocrisy which Mr. Lugrin, in his letter to the Times, tried to rivet on Sir John Macdonald might really attach to the Liberals in 1896 and for the twenty years preceding, at every meeting of parliament and at every election contest between the years 1876 and 1896. The proof of this assertion is at hand, and can be seen at the provincial library or at the newspaper offices in any important Canadian city. It is also to be found in the quotations from the speeches at the Market Building which I have made above. Sir Wilfrid having proclaimed that he was here to preach the gospel of free trade, waxed eloquent as he proceeded, and declared that if returned he would cut Protection's head off, trample the body under foot, and (inferentially) "kick the stuffing out of it."

After six years of power I would ask Mr. Lugrin what progress the Liberal party has made towards establishing free trade? It is true that in some articles the tariff has been relaxed a little; but in others it has been tightened. The preferential duty on British goods has, it was stated at the meeting on Monday, proved the door by which German goods, filtering through London importers' hands, have entered Canadian ports at a reduced rate, to the manifest injury of the Canadian manufacturer and workingman. But the concession on British goods is not a step towards free trade as it prevails in England, where only some half dozen articles are subject to duty. The gospel which Sir Wilfrid came to preach has been laid on the political shelf with many other shop-worn pledges, and is covered an inch thick with dust and cobwebs. As an ardent protectionist I claim that the course and policy of the Conservatives have been honorable and patriotic and beneficial to the whole country, and eminently consistent. In saying this I do not charge the Liberal party, as Mr. Lugrin has charged the Conservative party, with obtaining power under false pretences; but I say now, as I have always said, that free trade is impracticable in Canada unless that principle is first recognized and adopted by all the nations with which we have intimate trade relations. That the speakers at the Market building meeting recognized that fact, I have not the means of knowing, but their course after election shows that had they been ever so sincere they could not have fulfilled their pre-election pledges. At any rate they have not even tried to keep their engagements, so far as can be seen.

D. W. H.

P. S.—And still the wonder grows that Mr. Lugrin should continue to ignore historical facts and records and insist that the Conservatives won the elections in 1878 by false pretences. Again I refer my friend to Hansard, the newspaper reports and the political speeches of the day to prove that the issue was Protection vs. Free Trade, and that Protection won. The mythical telegram to Senator Boyd is again trotted out in support of the charge of false pretence, and the public is told that that telegram should be accepted as conclusive evidence that Sir John Macdonald deceived the electorate as to the true issue, when there exist hundreds of reams of printed matter to show that the real issue was well understood.

D. W. H.

CHEMICAL WORKS NUISANCE.

Sir,—Many people in the business portion of this town have in the last few days "noticed" the horrible smell and fumes arising from the Chemical Works at the Outer wharf. This need not be a cause for complaint if the owners of the works would only put in an up-to-date plant and consume their own noxious fumes. Far be it from me to suggest hampering an industry in Victoria, but it looks as if all the labors of the Tourist Association would be set at naught if this nuisance is allowed to go on. Let some one who is posted on the proper construction of chemical works look over the present plant and report upon it to the City Council, and if the desired alterations be not done, then let the grand jury indite the place as a nuisance. It is useless for a person who is absolutely ignorant of the business to go and look at the plant and be "jollied" into the belief all will be changed when conditions of the wind, etc., will cause this stink to visit us again.

SKOOKUM HUM.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

Sir,—At the sitting on Wednesday last of the Board of License Commissioners, it was announced that no new licenses would be issued for the city of Victoria. This declaration, coupled with the past course of the Board in readily complying with any request for a transfer, where any complaint has been lodged against a licensee, reveals a settled intention on the part of the commissioners to continue the present number of licenses. No matter how grave the offence may be, or how disreputable the character of the saloon, all objections are overcome by the simple expedient of a transfer. By this action of the Board, the present licenses may be regarded virtually as irrevocable franchises, restricted to a favored few. It was certainly not the intention of the Legislature in passing the provisions regulating the granting of licenses that these provisions should be so interpreted as to create monopolies. Dealing in liquor being expressly sanctioned by the law of the land, is a legitimate calling. If this be so where is the consistency or justice in allowing the privilege to A and denying it to B, assuming that both A and B are unobjectionable individuals.

In the particular case of H. W. Walker's application for a bottle license in connection with his grocery on Esquimalt road, he presented petitions signed by over one hundred of the most prominent and influential residents living in the immediate neighborhood. There was no counter petition or opposition whatever, and therefore regarding the sentiment of the community in which Mr. Walker's premises are situate, there was a practical unanimity of feeling favoring the applicant. That being the case, by what principle of law or logic are bottle licenses allowed to, say, the grocery firms of Dixi Ross & Co., Fell & Co., and others, and denied to Mr. Walker. If it be improper in Mr. Walker's case, the impropriety is intensified in the case of these city licenses, as the city groceries are surrounded by a sufficient number of saloons to supply all demands. If the action of the Board be entirely dictated by a regard for the public good, is it in the interest of the public that over a dozen saloons should be allowed to traffic in drink on Johnson street, within a stone's throw of each other? It is apparent that the present irregular and slipshod methods are due to having incumbents on the Licensing Board, who are also Aldermen, and therefore dependent upon the fickle public for the retention of office. They must hunt with the hounds and run with the hare, be careful not to offend the liquor dealers by reducing licenses, and equally solicitous not to fall foul of the temperance section by granting a license. The price of popularity is so to trim and temporize as to be persona grata with all elements of the community, no matter how divergent their interests or views. It is not a question of licenses being good or bad, but of equality before the law. Whilst monopolies were countenanced in times gone by, they are against the spirit and tenor of all enlightened modern legislation. I am not an advocate of indiscriminate liquor licensing, my desire being to point out that the present conditions are anomalous and without a vestige of consistency. If the liquor business is so lucrative that clusters of ten or a dozen saloons can do business with their entrance doors almost touching each other, and if it be in the public interest to restrict the number of licenses, then the remedy is in raising the license fee, or in putting up a limited number of licenses to public competition, in order that the city coffers may be benefited to the utmost. But it is opposed to principle and the ideal aims of law in a democratic community to grant a valuable franchise to one citizen and interdict the same privilege to another. With such conditions prevailing, the claim that all citizens are equal before the law is nothing less than a travesty.

S. D. SCHULTZ.

September 12th, 1902.

WILD EXAGGERATION.

Sir,—People are frequently told to "go to Halifax" for a number of reasons. The enclosed cutting from the Cork Constitution of August 27th shows that it is not a good place to go to for accurate Canadian news. The swelling of the Rossland fire loss from $75,000 to $5,000,000 is not calculated to encourage English fire offices to open branches in Canada. Happily they do not depend on Halifax for information.

PADDY FROM CORK.

The cutting referred to reads as follows:

IMMENSE DESTRUCTION.

Big Fire in British Columbia.

Halifax, Tuesday.—A serious fire broke out last evening at Rossland, B. C. The flames spread quickly, until some of the chiest business blocks in the city were involved. The firemen worked with the greatest difficulty, owing to the inadequate pressure of water. There was a strong breeze blowing, and it appeared at one time as if the whole city must be burned. The wind suddenly changed, however and the brigade were able to get the flames under control. The damage is estimated at £1,000,000. No lives lost.

PRESS COMMENTS.

The dentists, following the locors' example, are now moving for a Dominion registration scheme, under which the passage of one examination will enable them to practise their business anywhere in Canada. The provincial rights men will be against the project, and there will be difficulty in getting it through. Provincial rights benefit chiefly small things.—Montreal Gazette.

One of the army reform proposals being discussed in Great Britain contemplates changes in regard to mess, etc., that will enable an officer to live on $1,000 a year in addition to his pay. It would be better to go far enough to enable him to live on $1,000 a year and then give him the $1,000, an officer should be worth his board.—Montreal Gazette.

The customs revenue of Canada, for August amounted to $3,326,456, an increase over the same month of last year of $320,970. The growing time (as to taxes) continues.—Charlottetown Examiner.

One reason why the merchants and manufacturers of the United States are so successful in pushing trade is because they do not consider "traveling expenses" to be money wasted. They have big traveling bills. They send sharp fellows right to the spot, and a man can out-talk a letter any day. A man from Winnipeg tells us that salesmen from the United States are fairly swarming over Manitoba and the West this year, in view of the big crops of last year and the fine present outlook.—Toronto Star.

To some, indeed, it has brought hardship, for there are many who with no enlargement of income, are subjected to the higher living expenses that prevail in these times of prosperity.—Maritime Merchant.

Ministers' publicly expressed differences of opinion on the important question of the tariff remind us that a House divided against itself must fall.—Guelph Herald.

Alberta Liberals have passed resolutions against any general increase of the customs tariff. Alberta Liberals had better mind what they are about. If they show too much sympathy with Mr. Sifton they may look in vain in the next estimates for public works appropriations in their neighborhood.—Montreal Gazette.

A novel case has just been decided by the Canadian courts. A citizen of Toronto Junction had the misfortune to lose his wife, and being too poor to give her a suitable funeral, he asked the town authorities to assume the expenses of interment, which they decided to do. After the burial the undertaker sent in his bill to the municipality, and then the husband remembered that the undertaker had for a long time owed him some money. He therefore entered his claim and attached the amount due for his wife's funeral. Judgment has finally been given in his favor.—Brantford Courier.

It is now said that the German customs authorities require certificates of origin in the case of American grain, because they are afraid of Americans mixing Canadian grain with their own, and thus defeating their purpose of "retaliating" against Canada for the British preference. This is retaliation gone mad, but it does not particularly concern this country. The German customs officials will have a lot of extra trouble, and that is about all. If we wanted to play the game of retaliation we could shut out nearly $11,000,000 of German imports, while Germany buys less than $1,300,000 of our products.—Toronto Globe.

A very pretty quarrel is in progress between Hon. Mr. Tarte and Hon. Mr. Sifton. There is good authority for saying that both are exceedingly clever men. Mr. Tarte's cleverness is admitted even by his political enemies; Mr. Sifton's cleverness is admitted by himself. Mr. Sifton favors a low tariff—possibly free trade. Mr. Tarte favors a higher tariff than the existing one. Mr. Sifton favors a reduction in the tariff mainly because his constituents want to import American farm machinery. In the election campaign he promised to remove the duty, and now seeks to soothe his disappointed constituents by telling them that he is still in favor of lowering the tariff. Mr. Tarte observes that the people of the rest of the Dominion want higher duties, and he makes his promises accordingly.—Hamilton Spectator.

Sifton thinks the Northwest wants free trade. But then Sifton thought the Northwest wanted Doukobors.—Hamilton Spectator.

The situation is now this: Mr. Tarte takes a clear and decided stand on the tariff policy. For months he has been announcing his policy without any contradiction from his colleagues. Fearing, however, that this policy might seem too radical in the West, Mr. Sifton comes out with an interview in which he tries to create the impression that Mr. Tarte does not represent the views the government intends to put into effect. He says Mr. Tarte speaks for himself and not for the government. In answer Mr. Tarte says Mr. Sifton is speaking for himself in just the same way. Here we have two ministers appearing to differ and each charging the other with speaking for himself alone. This is opera bouffe politics. On the question of the tariff the government cannot disagree and stand. It is time the farce was ended, as it is only a curtain raiser in any case.—Winnipeg Telegram.

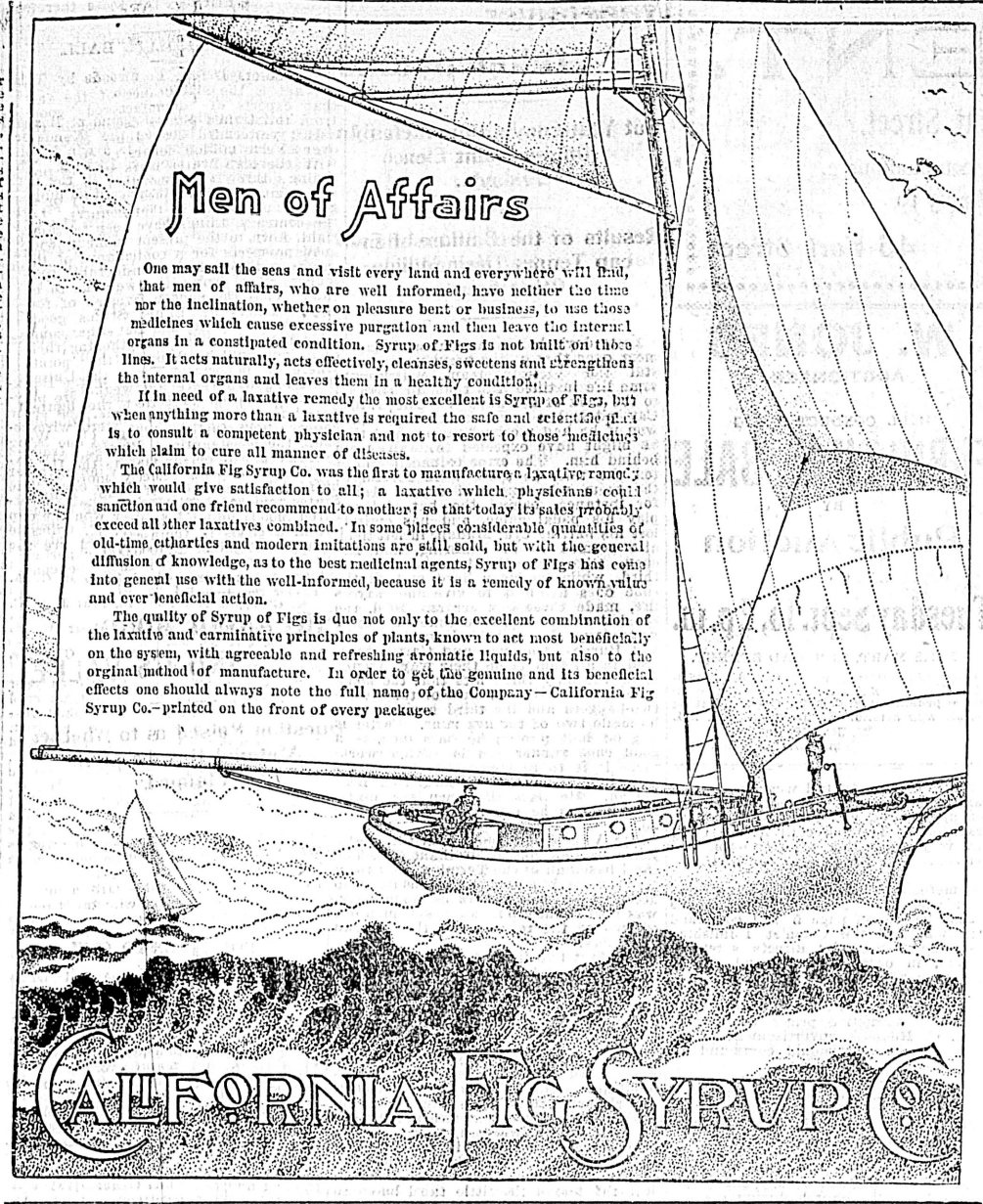
Lacrosse bids fair to become as harmless as ping-pong. It has been robbed of most of its terrors. Time was when lacrosse was simply a foot-race between a man with the ball and a bunch of the enemy seeking to do him grievous bodily harm. Now there is less foot-racing and more passing. The game is much more scientific and much less murderous, and it will, in consequence, be much more popular.—Hamilton Spectator.

The touring Conservative politicians and the British editors may consider it advisable not to return East via Manitoba for fear of being pressed into service as threshing hands. If they remain too long in B. C., however, the returning tide of mining activity may engulf them into its mining operations.—Exchange.

Insist on getting Martell's Three Star brandy.

Enjoy a day's outing in the woods. City of Nanaimo sails from C. P. N. wharf at 1:30 p. m. today for North Saanich. Concerts by Fifth Regiment band.

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal.



Oh-h! My Back

That pain between the joints of the hips often keeps a man idle for weeks. If you are suffering from Lumbago, Weak Back, Rheumatism, Kidney, Liver or Stomach Troubles, or losing your manhood because you were foolish when young, or wasteful of your strength in later years, you can be cured. There is one grand and never-failing remedy when it is applied right. That is electricity. It will cure in every case when given to the body in the right way. I have cured 50,000 weak, unhappy, broken-down people in the twenty years that I have applied my

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

If you have a pain or an ache in any part of your body, and have had no relief from other means, come to the last resort, the grandest and most successful remedy known to-day. It has a subtle, deep-reaching influence upon pain, soothing the inflamed and tender parts, and restoring the strength which has been wasted. Yes, it not only cures the causes of pain, but it restores healthy vigor to every organ of the body.

If you are suffering with pains in the back, or that dull ache in the muscles or joints, "come and go" pains in the shoulders, chest and side, sciatica, lumbago, rheumatism or any other pain or ache, my Belt will cure you.

Call To-day. Are you suffering? Then, as you wish relief from your pain, call to-day. Let me give you a free test and prove to you how wonderfully my Belt does its work. Let me show you what it has done for hundreds of others. Bear in mind, you can wear my Belt in comfort while you sleep, and that you feel a gentle, glowing warmth going through the affected part every minute. This is what cures. No burning or blistering. As good for women as for men.

SPECIAL NOTICE—The Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt is the only one on the market to-day with which you receive the advice of a physician. You are under his charge until you are cured. The success of any electric appliance depends upon intelligent application. No agents or drug stores are allowed to handle my Belts.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOK—If you can't call at my office, write for my beautiful book, which describes my method and gives prices. All letters are given prompt attention. Statement blanks will be sent you, and upon receipt of your symptoms I will advise you fully whether my Belt will cure you, and the cost. I will hold your letters sacredly confidential.

SPECIAL NOTICE—If you have an old belt of any other make which has burned and blistered you, or one that did not possess electricity, bring [illegible]

Dr. M. C. McLAUGHLIN, 106 Columbia St., SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto. Dr. Chase's Ointment

FOR SALE
CHARCOAL AND POTATOES

L. S. HONG LEE CO., 159 Government Street.

TENDERS

—FOR A—

Steel Bridge

AT POINT ELLICE, VICTORIA, B.C.

Sealed tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Point Ellice Bridge," will be received at the office of the undersigned, until Monday the thirteenth day of October, 1902, at 4 p. m., for the construction of a steel superstructure of a bridge at Point Ellice.

Plans and specifications and all necessary information will be furnished by Mr. O. H. Topp, City Engineer.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, O. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., August 15th, 1902.

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders will be received on or before Saturday, Sept. 13th, at 3 p. m., for the erection and completion of additions and alterations to the Dominion Hotel, Yates street, for Stephen Jones, Esq.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned after Tuesday next. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

HOOPER & WATKINS, Architects.
Rooms 9 and 11 Five Sisters' Block.

NOTICE

Re Henry Short, Deceased.

In order to settle the affairs of this estate, tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th of September prox., for the purchase of the business and stock in trade of the deceased.

Dated this 27th day of August, A. D., 1902.

DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN, 20 Bastion Street, Victoria, B. C. Solicitors for the Trustees.

NOTICE.

Take notice that the annual general meeting of the stockholders of the Wellington Colliery Company, Limited Liability, will be held at the Company's office, Store street, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 1st day of October next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

CHAS. E. POOLEY, Secretary.

Victoria, B. C., 27th, August, 1902.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a permission to lease the following foreshore and tidal land and territorial water rights for fishing purposes, namely, commencing at a post planted at high water mark on the shore of Bentinck Island, marked "T. F. G. West Coast," thence westerly towards Pedder Bay for half a mile more or less.

T. F. GEIGER.

Victoria, B. C., Aug 7, 1902.

NOTICE.

Take notice that the annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company (at which the Directors will be elected) will be held at the Company's offices, Store street, Victoria, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on Wednesday the first day of October next.

CHAS. E. POOLEY, Secretary.

Victoria, B. C., 27th August, 1902.

NOTICE.

All mineral rights are reserved by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company within the tract of land bounded on the south by the southern boundary of Comox District, on the east by the Straits of Georgia, on the north by the 50th parallel, and on the west by the boundary of the E. & N. Railway land grant.

LEONARD H. SOLLY, Land Commissioner.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date we intend to apply for a crown grant of the foreshore of the following lands, namely: The northeast quarter of section 2, township 11, Renfrew District, lot 17, Renfrew District, and lot 146, Renfrew district, as shown on a plan deposited with the Marine and Fisheries Department, Victoria, B. C.

H. E. Newton and R. T. Godman, by his Attorney in Fact,

H. E. NEWTON.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1902.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date we intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for a lease for fishery purposes of a tract of land as follows: Commencing at a post, about three hundred yards east of Hazel Point, on the south shore of Smith Island in Cassiar District, marked "B. C. C. Coy post," and running north 20 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 20 chains to shore, then in a westerly direction following the shore line to point of commencement, and containing in all some eighty acres more or less. Also for a small island unnamed opposite the above, about two acres in extent, staked with a post marked "B. C. C. Coy."

BRITISH COLUMBIA CANNING CO., LD. By Their Attorney in Fact, MATTHEW T. JOHNSTON.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1902.

NOTICE.

Take notice that at the expiration of thirty days from this date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for fishing purposes the foreshore, including the rights attached thereto, in Cowichan District, commencing at a post planted on the south shore of Bedwell Harbor, Pender Island, the same being the southwest corner of A. McPherson's claim; thence following the shore line eastwardly forty chains and extending seaward, and including the foreshore and land covered with water.

Dated this 10th day of July, A.D., 1902.

A. M'PHERSON.

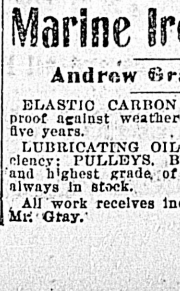
NOTICE.

Take notice that at the expiration of thirty days from this date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for fishing purposes the foreshore, including the rights attached thereto, in Cowichan district commencing at a post planted on the south shore of Bedwell Harbor, Pender Island, the same being the southwest corner of A. McPherson's claim; thence following the shore line eastwardly forty chains and extending seaward, and including the foreshore and land covered with water.

Dated this 11th day of July, A.D. 1902.

A. M'PHERSON.

Ladies' Hair Dressing Parlors.



Scalp Treatment, Shampooing, FACE MASSAGE, HAIRDRESSING. A large stock of Wigs and Switches always on hand. Combings made up into any style. Country orders promptly attended to. Wigs for hire.

Mrs. C. Kosche
55 Douglas St., Near Fort.

Marine Iron Works

Andrew Gray, Prop.

ELASTIC CARBON PAINT for roofs, proof against weather and guaranteed for five years.

LUBRICATING OILS of maximum efficiency; PULLEYS, BELTING, WASTE, and highest grade of Engineers' supplies always in stock.

All work receives individual attention of Mr. Gray.

TO RENT.

162 Government Street,

New Store, with commodious rooms upstairs. Apply to

EMBERTON & SON, 45 Fort Street

FRIDAY, SEPT. 19, AT 2 P.M.

At Salerooms 77, 79 Douglas Street,

DESIRABLE

FURNITURE

AND EFFECTS.

NEW YORK CABINET GRAND PIANO.

Hardaker AUCTIONEER

W. JONES

AUCTIONEER.

WILL CONDUCT A BIG

FURNITURE SALE

BY

Public Auction

ON

Tuesday Sept. 16, 2 p.m.

AT HIS MART, 58 BROAD STREET.

Everything offered will be sold. ABSOLUTELY NO RESERVE. Sale will commence prompt at 2 o'clock. Great bargains for all who attend. Terms cash. Tel. 294.

W. JONES,
Dom. Govt. Auctioneer.

PAVING OF GOVERNMENT ST

Details of Actual Cost Not Available But Will Be Below Estimate.

The paving of Government street, which was completed on Friday, is one of the most satisfactory pieces of work which has ever been done by the corporation. True it is that the work might, could or should have been done last year, but it was through no fault of the engineering department of the city that this long needed improvement was not sooner taken in hand. But once everything was ready the work was pushed with a vim and great credit is due City Engineer Topp and his people for the despatch with which the old roadway was dug out, carted away, and the cement and blocks laid without necessitating the closing of the street, and all this as done too with a minimum of inconvenience to the shopkeepers on either side of the thoroughfare.

Work on the street was started by the corporation on July 2 last, and just about 60 working days were consumed in the operations. Owing to the fact that the engineer's department have not yet had all the bills for materials on account of this work sent in, it is not possible to give exact quantities, but as the actual time for doing the work was some three weeks under what was estimated, it may be assumed that the total cost of the work will be well under the sum provided by the by-law.

It may be stated that about 400,000 wood blocks were used, and there was not a hitch in the supply of these until almost the last day of the whole period when it was necessary to lay the men off for a day in order to permit of a small surplus of tarred blocks being accumulated.

BUSINESS POINTERS.

Take a look at yourself and then take a look at Peden's new stock of the latest patterns for fall wear—no two alike. You will need a new suit, and there is nothing like individuality, even in suits. Be unique and wear one of Peden's patterns.

* * *

Yesterday and all last week were phenomenal selling days at W. G. Cameron's. At no previous time have such bargains been given in boys' clothing, and if you have not already done some of the bargaining yourself, watch Cameron's ad. next week.

* * *

Cushion tops, centrepieces, lace designs, Belding's silks, brilliant crochet cottons, etc., are in endless variety at Mrs. W. Bickford's, 61 and 63 Fort street.

* * *

Save money and be rich! Consult Saunders Grocery Co.'s ad. and be happy. Listen to what they say:

"The first rung of 'fortune's ladder' consists of hard work, all the other rungs of systematic saving. Presuming you are on the first rung, we suggest that if you are not already trading here, to commence tomorrow. Our money-saving prices will help you to climb fortune's ladder faster than any other merchant's prices in Victoria city."

* * *

On Tuesday next—don't forget it—the fall opening of millinery will take place at Mrs. Vigor's, 81 Douglas street, and will continue the following days.

* * *

Another item of importance for Tuesday (and following days) is the special display of new fall coats and wraps for the little ones at Campbell's. These include a very choice collection of the latest styles.

* * *

Clean teeth seldom decay. Decay can nearly always be prevented by keeping the teeth clean. In other words, decayed teeth are an evidence that the teeth have not been kept clan. Carbolic tooth powder can be recommended, and one of Cyrus H. Bowes' 35c. tooth brushes will do the work.

* * *

Dixi H. Ross & Co. says: "Sometimes its hard to get dollars and after you have them you want them to go as far as possible. We want to help you scheme to get the greatest value for what you spend. The only place you can do it is at our store," and for further particulars see their ad.

* * *

Dressmaking Daily.—Best references and good fit, including children's garments of all kinds, at No. 60 North Park street.

* * *

Hand-made and Havana-filled, with strictly white labor on the side, has been the combination that makes the Province cigar a winner every time.

* * *

Allen's Fit-Reform has a few cogent remarks concerning fall wear in another part of this issue. The autumnal season approaches, and there is a growing suspicion of fog and chill in the night air, very suggestion of overcoats, and overcoats is a strong point of theirs.

* * *

Cameron's philosophical disquisition on newspapers and advertising in his regular space on page 5 will command attention, and the Colonist Publishing Company respectfully directs attention thereto, in order that all and sundry may take advantage of the coupon.

* * *

Some fall and winter jackets and cloaks at attractive prices are named in C. C. Russell's advertisement in another column and should command attention.

SIDNEY NOTES.

Mr. Thomas Sells His North Saanich Farm—New Church Bell.

Sidney, Sept. 13.—(Special.)—Mr. Deaville, of Victoria will occupy the pulpit in the Methodist church during the absence of the pastor on Sunday evening.

Rev. Dr. Reid has gone to Vancouver to meet the delegates of the Congregational church, England.

Mr. M. A. Thomas has sold his farm and has taken up his residence in the city of Victoria.

Mr. J. White, Mr. Julius Brethour, and several others are enjoying their holidays in the mountains. Mr. Roy Brethour is acting agent during Mr. White's vacation.

Thanksgiving services will be conducted on September 28 at Strawberry Vale, South Saanich and Sidney.

An interesting ceremony will take place on Monday evening, September 29, when a bell will be formally presented to the Methodist church by Mr. M. A. Thomas in memory of the Reay brothers.

On account of the dense smoke caused by the forest fires, traffic in the channel has been much impeded, and vessels delayed. The fog horn is being sounded night and day, and every precaution is taken for the safety of passengers, vessels and cargoes.

The public school is now in full operation, with a goodly number of pupils who are getting down to hard work after a long vacation.

Rev. D. W. Scott, of Victoria, passed through Sidney this morning on his way to Salt Spring Island, where he takes the Methodist church services.

Mrs. Joseph Johns, of North Saanich, had the misfortune to break her arm near the shoulder. She barely escaped a more serious injury.

Mr. Campbell, of Pender Island, has taken up his residence in the village.

Mr. Alex. McDonald, of North Saanich, has the finest looking tomato patch seen this season.

A delightful trip on the water today, the steamer City of Nanaimo will sail from the C. P. N. wharf at 1.30 p. m. for North Saanich. Fifth Regiment band in attendance.

TRAIN WRECKS.

In Colorado and Wisconsin There Are Fatal Accidents.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 13.—A Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul passenger train, southbound, was thrown from the track near here today by the spreading of the rails. An unknown man riding on the baggage car was killed, the engineer, L. W. Rodger, was fatally injured and four other employees less seriously hurt. The passengers were uninjured.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 13.—An eastbound Santa Fe passenger train, known as the Newspaper train, which left Denver this morning at 3:50, drawn by two engines, collided with a freight train at Struby, near Littleton, and three members of the passenger train crew were killed. Another was perhaps fatally injured. The dead are: MacK. Barnhart, engineer; J. A. Petingill, fireman; John Rodgers, fireman. Seriously injured, Archie Stewart, engineer.

Some of the passengers were bruised, but none were killed or seriously injured.

Save the Baby

Nestlé's Food will so strengthen an infant that it can withstand the enervating effects of hot weather. It is a preventive of Cholera Infantum. Your physician will recommend it.

Nestlé's Food

Sample (sufficient for eight meals) Free.

LEEMING, MILES & CO., MONTREAL.

A Good Thing To Have Is Electric Light.

For Rates and all Particulars, Apply

B. C. ELECTRIC R'Y CO., 35 Yates St.

Vancouver Takes Second

But Yesterday's Game Was An Improvement on Friday's.

Results of the Bankers' Handicap Tennis Tournament—Other Sports.

Yesterday's ball game was an improvement over that of the previous day, but still the Victoria team will require some life instilled into them to be equal to the task of defeating Vancouver. McCay pitched a game that would have won if he had received the support that he might have expected from the team behind him. The error column does not tell the tale, as there were several of the team who appeared dopy. Smith, for instance, behind the bat, did not play his usual game, and has entirely lost his batting eye; Mahan, in left field, also seemed to be suffering, and Rochon, who took the latter's place at third, while he plays hard and all the time does his best to give the players life, made three bad errors. Bird, the reliable short stop, also made an error yesterday. James held down first well, and Burnes, Donovan and Carter gathered in all that came their way. Carter made the only three hits that the home team got off Nichols. Two of them were two-baggers and the third a single, and he made two of the five runs. Carter is a good ball player; he bats well, is a good case runner and is always working. It is to be hoped that he will remain here to help out the local team next season. He likes the town and would stay here is he could get something to do.

The Vancouver team, with the exception of Green, played brilliant ball. The third baseman of the Terminal City team made three blunders, and Jensing, who accepted so many chances on Friday, was also slightly off, making a mess out of two of the ten chances that he had yesterday.

The first two innings both teams played good, clean ball, but in the third Victoria went up in the air. Rochon made a fumble and threw wild to first. Mahan followed his example with the next ball batted out, and Nichols following with a hit and Broadhurst with a two-bagger, three runs were scored. Broadhurst tried to make three bags on his hit, but Carter fielded the ball quickly, and throwing to Bird, he caught the runner on third. The next two men knocked flies out to Donovan, which the old league player gathered in. Had it not been for Rochon's overthrow, the result of the game might have been different. But the lesson the little third baseman received in the third did him no good. He repeated it in the fourth and went one better. Jensing started it off with a two-bagger. R. Boettiger knocked an easy one to Rochon, and he muffed it, and Green got a hit. Bird made things worse by fumbling one sent to him by O. Boettiger, and then Rochon made his thrid error. McCay struck the third man out, but already another three had been added to the score. Nichols was himself responsible for the one run Victoria made in the fourth. He allowed Carter and Smith both off on balls, and throwing a wild one, allowed Carter to score. It was the same in the fifth. He gave Rochon a pass; Burnes sacrificed; James got his first on Green's error, on which Rochon scored. Another error by Green allowed Donovan his initial bag, and James went to third. With Carter, a sure hitter, to the bat, James allowed himself to be caught between third and home. Had James taken his time, Carter, who almost every time to bat makes a two-bagger, would have scored both he and Donovan. It was a good chance to win the game thrown away. Vancouver were shut out in the fifth and sixth, but made their seventh run in the seventh on hits by McRae and Broadhurst. Victoria made a bid for the game in their half of the seventh. Burnes and Donovan both got first on errors by Jensing, and Carter brought them both home with a clean two-bagger, just as he would have done with James in Donovan in the fifth, if James had not been so anxious to cross the plate. Smith got first on another error by Green, and Carter came home on it. That was all the run getting, both sides being retired in quick order in the eighth and ninth. There were several decisions of Umpire Smith called into question by the grand stand. The score follows:

VANCOUVER.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Broadhurst, cf.	5	0	3	2	0	0
Freeman, 2b.	5	0	0	8	0	0
Ballentine, 2b.	3	0	0	4	4	0
Jansing, s.s.	4	1	1	3	5	2
R. Boettiger, c.	4	0	1	9	0	0
Green, 2b.	4	1	1	0	1	3
O Boettiger, lf.	4	2	0	0	0	0
McRae, r.f.	3	2	1	1	0	0
Nichols, p.	4	1	1	0	2	0
	36	5	8	27	12	5

VICTORIA.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Donovan, r.f.	5	1	0	5	0	0
Carter, c. f.	3	2	3	1	1	0
Smith, c.	3	0	0	9	2	0
Mahan, l.f.	4	0	0	0	0	1
Bird, s. s.	4	0	0	0	4	1
Rochon, 3b.	3	1	0	5	1	3
Burnes, 2b.	3	0	0	2	0	0
James, 1b.	4	1	0	4	0	0
McCay, p.	4	0	.	1	1	0
	33	5	3	27	9	5

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Vancouver	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	—7
Victoria	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	—5

SUMMARY.

Earned runs, Victoria 1, Vancouver 1; two-base hits, Broadhurst, Jensing, Carter (2); bases on balls, off McCay 2, off Nichols 4; struck out, by McCay 6; by Nichols 8; left on bases, Victoria 4, Vancouver 2; double play, Jensing to Ballentine to Freeman; wild pitches, Nichols. Time of game, 1:30. Umpire, George Smith.

NOTES.

Carter and Smith will be the battery in a match game at Seattle today between the Lavitas and Rentons, playing for the Lavitas.

The team play in Vancouver Friday and Saturday, and arrangements are being made for games with Walla Walla and some of the league teams at the end of the league series.

Rochon gave an exhibition of sliding to third yesterday. It was very pretty.

FOR COLONIST CUP.

Central School Wins From the South Park.

The inter-school baseball match in the series for the Colonist cup between the Central school and South Park, played at Beacon Hill yesterday morning, resulted in a win for the Centrals. The winners scored nine in each of the first and second innings, four in the third, twelve in the fourth, two in the fifth, and were shut out in the sixth and seventh. The South Park scored five in the first, one in the second, three in the fifth and two in both the sixth and seventh. They were shut out in the third and fourth. The score therefore was 36 to 13.

A "NATION'S PRIDE"

John Labatt's (London)

INDIA PALE ALE and XXX STOUT.

A true Barley-Wine, extra in strength, and delicious in flavor. Health and vigor in every drop. Recommended by all the leading physicians throughout the Empire. Ten Gold Medals at the principal exhibitions throughout the world. Ask for it.

WHOLESALE BY

R. P. Rithet & Co, Pither & Leiser, Hudson's Bay Co., Turner, Beeton & Co., Victoria.

INTERMEDIATE BALL.

Wanderers Defeat Fernwoods by Thirteen to Two.

The intermediate ball game at Beacon Hill yesterday between the Wanderers and Fernwoods resulted in a win for the Wanderers by a score of 13 to 2. The losers threw up the sponge in the fifth innings. Chief Watson acted as umpire.

The Hillsides did not put in an appearance for their match with the Capital City, and at the conclusion of the Wanderer-Fernwood match the Capital City played a picked team and defeated them by 17 to 4.

LAWN TENNIS.

Semi-Finals and Finals For Victoria Bankers' Handicap Cup.

The semi-finals and finals in the Bankers' Handicap tennis tourney were played off during the past week, and some very interesting matches were witnessed, the most closely contested one being between Mr. G. A. Taylor and Mr. K. Gillespie, the last named winning after a hard tussel by two sets to one. The latter player ran into the finals, meeting Mr. Hilton. The latter won the cup and first prize, whilst Mr. K. Gillespie takes second prize. Appended are the scores:

K. Gillespie rec. 4-6 of 15, beat G. A. Taylor rec. 15-3, 6-4, 7-5, 9-7.

K. Gillespie, rec. 4-6 of 15, beat J. E. C. Holmes, rec 15-3, 6-3, 6-4.

E. Carr-Hilton, ove 15, beat H. A. Holmes, owe 30, 6-2, 6-4.

E. Carr-Hilton, owe 15, beat K. Gillespie, rec. 4-6 of 15, 6-1, 6-4 7-5.

The silver cup is played for each year by representatives from the Chartered Banks of Victoria, and is looked forward to with a great deal of interest. The cup was subscribed for in 1899 and Mr. A. D. Severs, of the Bank of B. N. A. captured it. In 1900 it went to the Bank of British Columbia, Mr. G. S. Holt winning it, and in 1901 it went back to the Bank of British North American, Mr. N. B. Gresley being the proud possessor. This year it reverts back to the Bank of Commerce with which is incorporated the Bank of British Columbia, Mr. Elre Hilton holding it. The trophy must be won three times, not necessarily in succession.

FOURTEEN TO ONE.

Vancouver Receives an Awful Drubbing From the Champions.

New Westminster, Sept. 13.—(Special)—New Westminster defeated Vancouver here at lacrosse this afternoon by 14 goals to 1. The visitors got the first goal in four minutes and played a hard, vigorous game all half time, when the score stood 3 to 1. They fell to pieces, however, in the third quarter, when the home team added six goals. Despite the bunching of the visitors' defence, the champions added five more in the last quarter. Tom Gifford played inside home most effectively. There was lots of hard checking and good play characterized the first half. Norman stopped many shots. Cheyene only had a few. C. Cullin, Victoria, was referee, and, as usual, gave general satisfaction.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

"Prof." Foster Will Train the Intermediates and Juniors.

The Rugby Intermediate and Junior Football club has secured the services of "Old Tulip" as trainer for the coming season. Those interested are requested to attend a meeting at the V. A. C. rooms on Thursday evening next.

LAST CHANCE.

Victoria Lacrosse Players Getting Into Shape For Match With Westminster.

"Prof." Foster has undertaken to put the lacrosse boys in shape for the game between Victoria and New Westminster on Saturday next, and no doubt one of the best games of the season will be witnessed at the Royal City on that day! All lacrosse players are particularly requested to be at the Victoria Athletic club rooms on Fort street every evening during the coming week to go through a course of training under the able supervision of "Old Tulip." If the boys will only turn out for this course Bob will do the rest, and on Saturday next there will be a repetition of lacrosse not witnessed in this province since the memorable years of '93-'94.

Stanley Peele, who will appear on the lacrosse field with the New Westminster team against the Shamrocks at the Royal City during the forthcoming exhibition, is now in the hands of Prof. Foster, and will no doubt give a good account of himself and be a credit to the province.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET.

United States Defeats Team From Canada.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 13.—The United States defeated Canada in the two days' international cricket match at the Germantown Cricket Club grounds today, by an inning and 104 runs.

The wicket was soft and favored the bowlers throughout. Intermittent showers fell throughout the day, causing a postponement for nearly two hours. The Americans carried their overnight total to 287, against which the visitors today could only show 134, of which 29 were extras. The full score follows:

CANADA—FIRST INNINGS.

H. Lowensborough b. King	0
J. L. Counsell b. King	2
J. Edwards b. King	1
J. Forrester c. Morls, b. King	0
J. H. Young st. Jordan, b. Clark	0
H. B. McGivern, not out	23
A. MacKenzie c. Adams, b. King	10
T. Lucas c. and b. King	6
J. Edwars b. King	0
J. Livingstone, run out	3
H. Ackland, absent	2
Extras	2
Total	49

Runs at fall of each wicket: 0, 2, 3, 7, 27, 36, 42, 49.

CANADA—SECOND INNINGS.

J. L. Counsell c. Wood, b. Cregar	3
H. Lowensborough b. King	19
E. Edwards c. Jordan, b. King	6
H. Ackland c. and b. Clark	6
A. MacKenzie c. Leroy, b. King	0
J. H. Young c. Clark, b. King	4
H. R. McGivern c. Pearson, b. Cregar	18
J. Forrester b. King	15
T. Lucas b. King	24
J. Edwards, not out	10
J. Livingstone c. Coates, b. Adams	0
Extras	29
Total	134

Runs at fall of each wicket: 18, 33, 33, 51, 51, 90, 106, 131, 134.

UNITED STATES—FIRST INNINGS.

J. B. King c. Edwards, b. Lowensborough	56
C. C. Morris st. Ackland, b. McGivern	73
H. A. Haines c. Counsell, b. Young	33
A. M. Wood c. Lowensborough, b. McGivern	38
P. N. Leroy c. Lowensborough, b. McGivern	3
E. M. Cregar, b. Lucas	10
G. Coates c. and b. McGivern	0
D. H. Adams b. Lucas	18
F. G. Pearson c. Lowensborough, b. McGivern	20
P. H. Clark b. Lucas	6
T. C. Jordan, not out	0
Extras	21
Total	287

Runs at fall of each wicket: 111, 164, 196, 207, 224, 225, 243, 272, 282, 287.

FREEMAN IS CHAMPION.

Defeated Collier For the Tennis Championship at San Rafael.

Louis R. Freeman of Los Angeles, who recently made a tour of the Northwest, defeating all the tennis experts in this part of the country, including Powell and Goward of this city, has clinched his claim to the title of tennis champion of the Pacific Coast by defeating W. B. Collier of San Francisco. Freeman after winning the championship of Southern California came North and won out at the Tacoma and Vancouver tournaments. On his way home he played exhibition games here, and on Tuesday won the Pacific Coast championship against Collier at San Rafael. He and his partner, A. E. Bell also won the championship doubles, defeating Smith and McGavin. Miss May Sutton, also from the Southern portion of the State, won the ladies' championship, defeating her sister, Miss Florence. Speaking of the match for the men's championship, the San Francisco Examiner says:

"It was before a gathering of spectators that filled both grandstands of the Hotel Rafael courts that Freeman and Collier appeared to do battle. While the opinion expressed was almost unanimous as to Freeman's likelihood of winning, there were few who anticipated the runaway match that the Southerner finally made.

"In the preliminary warming up Collier executed his strokes with great precision, and if there was any difference he appeared to have better control than his opponent. The game once started, however, a marked change became apparent. Freeman played easily, accurately and with method, working up to the net as an occasion would allow. Collier, on the other hand, seemed overcautious, and as a result frequently netted many of the most easily attempted returns. When the score had reached 3 love in Freeman's favor, Collier awoke to a realization of some forcing play and tried running in on his service. He lost this game, a long deuce one, that seemed to leave him discouraged and he allowed the set to go without acquiring a game. In the two succeeding sets Collier showed to better advantage, but his failure to adopt any regular method of attack and particularly to fight hard for the net position, where his only chance for success lay, kept him continually on the defensive. By excellent lobbing he made an uphill fight, but was outclassed.

"Freeman won by the complete score of 6-0, 6-4, 6-3."

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

THE STRAND HOTEL.

(Vancouver.)

Has been remodelled. All newly furnished, one block from depot. European and American plan. Prices moderate. J. S. Wood, proprietor.

Boys' School Suits, sizes 22 to 30, half price for cash. B. Williams & Co.*

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER.

TRADE

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

27 Packages of Assorted

EARTHENWARE

INCLUDING

SANITARY-WARE

From Messrs. Thomas Hughes & Son.

Ex. Celtic Chief

Just landed, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION WITHOUT RESERVE, at

85 Wharf St.

Where samples may be seen on

Thursday Sept. 25, 1902

at 11 o'clock a. m.

Catalogues ready on the 18th.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
Auctioneer.

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER.

The Regular Annual

NAVAL SALE

Will Be Held at

H. M. NAVAL YARD, Esquimalt.

—ON—

TUESDAY, 23rd SEPT. 1902.
At 11 o'clock a. m.

JOSHUA DAVIES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL (paid up) $2,500,000
Rest..... 2,125,000

DIRECTORS.

T. R. MERRITT, President. D. R. WILKIE, Vice-President.
Wm. Ramsay, Robt. Jaffray,
T. Sutherland Stayner Elias Rogers,
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Head Office, TORONTO.

D. R. WILKIE, General Manager.
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New Flying Squadrons of France

Archibald S. Hurd in Quarterly Review.

ONE of the last acts of M. de Lanessan before he left the ministry of marine in Paris, was the promulgation of a new scheme of distribution for the foreign squadrons which have hitherto flown the tricolor. His policy cannot fail to react on this country, as it appears to mark another development in the guerre de course, which it has been the aim of the French people to adopt. According to M. de Lanessan's plans which have been partially carried out in the past month (July), all the little groups of ships which have been scattered over the world's seas are being swept into two large flying squadrons, one operating in the Pacific, and the other in the Atlantic. The former will be available for service, as occasion may require, in Chinese waters, off the shores of the Australian colonies, or on the east coast of Africa—our alternative route to the far East—while the latter, though nominally an Atlantic force, will be within call at a few days' notice to reinforce the French squadron in the English channel or in the Mediterranean. This brief summary of the scheme is to indicate that the reorganization vitally affects the welfare of this country. France will be open no longer to defeat in detail in the far seas, owing to a distribution of her power wide to the point of national peril, while she will have considerable, and in some circumstances, overwhelming strength on an emergency to fling against the squadrons which keep off the Australian, African, and North American coasts. At any moment on the despatch of a telegram from the ministry of marine she can be the supreme naval power in Australian waters and off the shores of Newfoundland.

As Lord Selborne pointed out in the House of Lords on July 5, 1901, the distribution of the British fleet is governed by two principles, the first strategic and the second diplomatic. "The distribution of the fleets in time of war," he stated, "is necessarily governed by considerations of strategy, and in peace also strategy is the main factor. But that main factor is constantly being disturbed by other duties and responsibilities connected with the empire." It would be difficult to find fault with this definition of the general lines upon which the fleet should be distributed. The aim of a First Lord must be to make his strategical disposition of the forces such as they can be readily moulded to meet "those other duties and responsibilities connected with the empire," as revealed from time to time by the foreign office, and to some extent, by the colonial office. Behind our diplomacy, giving effective support to any delicate negotiations, unlike every other power in Europe—or at least to a far greater extent—are the ships of the fleet and not the corps of the army. The squadrons must be always ready to go anywhere and do anything that the diplomat may consider requisite for the success of his labors. It is for the First Lord of the admiralty and his technical advisers so to arrange the fleet in accordance with the requirements of the empire that it can easily respond to the calls which may be made upon it in the first instance, and be in a position of strategic advantage in the event of subsequent proceedings of less local character. "The sea is all one and the navy is all one," but the object of the admiralty must be not to spread its ships over the world's seas, so that they may be fought and defeated in detail, but to arrange the vessels in concentrated masses, is fact, in what are termed squadrons, each one of which under normal circumstances should be able to take care of itself. At the same time the disposition should be such that reinforcements can be swiftly despatched in case of need to any of the outposts of the empire. It is because the British empire is scattered over the world's seas that we need a strong navy, out of proportion to the claims for defence of the Home Country, and it is because our Imperial responsibilities have no equal that we should be chary of accepting any standard of strength, however imposing, that does not meet all the needs of the empire. We should have not a fleet that may win, but one that must win, that in face of any probable combination cannot be defeated either in the great contest in the "near seas" or in the encounters in distant parts of the world where the Union Jack is flown. The fleet must be prepared to protect simultaneously the Homeland, the colonies and the over-sea commerce, and last, but not least, the prestige of the empire. Consequently the lords of the admiralty cannot exaggerate the responsibility that rests upon them, if such mishaps or detailed reverses as have occurred in South Africa are to be avoided when it comes to a fight afloat for all that we hold most dear.

Decentralization of authority from the admiralty and the due organization of the squadrons, so that on the outbreak of war there may be no confusions or signs of weakness, even if the cables connecting any of the units of the empire are snapped (as they probably will be), must be the aim of the admiralty, as it is the aim of the French minister of marine and of the organizers of the forces of Russia and Germany. The latter concentrates the largest and most powerful squadrons in Europe (excepting only the British force in the Mediterranean) in the North sea, and the former groups all of her marine power in the Baltic and in the Far East. France has been quick to learn the lesson taught by all modern naval warfare—the necessity of such organization as will enable the concentrated forces to mass together or to disperse as circumstnaces may dictate. This is the meaning of the decrees issued from the French ministry of marine. M. de Lanessan set out the problems clearly in the Journal Officiel. The republic, he pointed out, has been in the habit of scattering her power. In the Far East four isolated small divisions have been maintained—the Far Eastern, the Cochin China, the Indian ocean and the Pacific squadrons. This disposition has imposed on the Budget a burden out of all propoction to the usefulness of these groups of ships in the event of war in any quarter of the globe. In the words of the minister, they have been too numerous and too weak, and the regime that dates from the day of Villeneuve has consequently been ended. Two alternatives suggested themselves. On the one hand it was urged that these small forces should be recalled, and that one or more Flying squadrons should be formed to leave France periodically and show the flag of the republic at important ports where French interests require protection. This proposal was abandoned, mainly on account of the expense of the coal consumed in proceeding to and from the English channel, and the fear that the squadron or squadrons might be at home refitting, or otherwise effective, at the moment when they would be required at some distant part of the world. The alternative was to sweep the four divisions in Far Eastern waters into one force with a few bases between which it could move as circumstances, strategy, and the requirements of diplomacy might dictate. Consequently these four independent commands will cease forthwith to exist, and in their place will be constituted one large squadron under the command of a vice-admiral, with a rear-admiral under his orders. In the place of four weak units, France thus obtains a squadron to be known as the "force navale de mers d'Orient," a comprehensive title that indicates usefulness. In the words of the French minister of marine:

"I have been able without increasing the amount of expenditure or awaiting the disposal of more powerful units to form at once an active squadron which will compose twelve modern cruisers, two of which will be swift armored ships, three fast-steaming croiseurs corsaires, and seven protected cruisers of the second and third classes.

"This squadron will be sufficiently homogeneous from the point of view of speed to render it possible for it to move in all its power to any point within its sphere of action.

"The two divisions of six ships each will be able also to share the large field of action alloted to them, to travel simultaneously over different parts of it, and to concentrate at this or that point where it may appear necessary to show the flag with more eclat and to surround it with more force than usual.

"The movements of this squadron will be the more free because the rivers and coasts of our colonies in the Far East will be directly protected by the special ships adapted to this role."

The reference in the last paragraph is to the presence at Saigon of four armored ships in reserve, ready to be manned in a few days to defend the littoral of French Cochin-China, to the support which will be afforded by torpedo boats, and, later on, by submarines, and to the six sea-going gunboats and three smaller boats which are already on duty, and to four transports which will attend on these ships.

The Flying squadron thus formed will comprise, therefore, the following ships, in addition to the four armored coast-defence vessels, and nearly a dozen gunboats and other craft for local defence.

First-class armored cruisers—Montcalm and Guichen.

Croiseurs corsaires—Chateau-Renault, D'Entrecasteaux, and Jurien de la Gravière.

Second and third-class cruisers—Friant, Bugeaud, Catinet, Sfax, Pascal, D'Estrees and Infernet.

This squadron will have Saigon, in Cochin-China; Diego Suarez, at the north of Madagascar; and Noumea, in New Caledonia, as its bases. The first of these is already defended, stored, and provisioned to serve as a point d'appui, and the work of Diego Suarez, under the law of March 2, 1901, has already been taken in hand. Noumea is at present ill-fitted for this new role, but to quote the minister again, it is of only less importance than the other two. He proposes to make a basin there where ships may be refitted, and to accumulate the necessary stores, victuals and coal to render it a suitable base for the squadron.

Such is the scheme which has received the assent of the president of the French republic. These twelve ships will constitute a splendid flying squadron, acting from the three most important of the republic's bases in the Pacific, forming a triangular field of operations, at any point of which they can concentrate at short notice.

Before considering the effect of this decree, it may be convenient to refer to the twin reform in the organization of the forces of the republic in the Atlantic. As the minister, in a late message, has pointed out, France at present maintains the following forces in the English channel and the Atlantic:

"1. An armored squadron having Brest as its base and composed of six battleships or coastguard ships, six armored or protected cruisers and as many torpedo craft.

"2. An Atlantic division formed only of three protected cruisers of the first, second and third classes.

"3. A Newfoundland division which is constituted only during the fishing season and for which we send from France one cruiser and two dispatch boats.

"4. The local station at Senegal, the Congo, and the Gulf of Guinea, each composed of only one or two dispatch boats.

"As l'Escadre du Nord and the cruisers of the Channel and the Atlantic never leave our littoral," continues M. de Lanessan, "our maritime influence in the latter ocean is represented only by the Atlantic division, that of Newfoundland and the colonial stations indicated. That is to say the ships do not correspond in any way to the importance of our colonial establishments or to our commercial interests in the various territories washed by the Atlantic, either on the American continent or in Africa."

In view of these facts all these smaller groups have actually been swept into another flying squadron, which, it is held, will better meet the needs of the French empire. In this case, also, no additional expense will be incurred. This squadron will patrol a triangular area. The two chief bases will be the ports of Dakar, in Senegal, and Fort de France, in Martinique. These will be the places for revictualling and for repair, and the third point in the triangle will be at Brest, the home-port of the Northern squadron. The work of fortifying Dakar has been begun, and as soon as possible (the recent disaster at Martinique will delay the task) Fort de France is to be transformed into a point d'appui. This new force, in the words again of the responsible minister, will be dependant upon the Northern squadron, which ought to form the pivot for all manoeuvres and operations, and it will be under the orders of the admiral commanding the Northern squadron. The result of this recision is set out in a presidential decree which designates this new squadron the "force navale de l'Atlantique," its composition being a fleet of armored vessels (the Northern squadron), fully manned as at present only from April 1 to October 1; secondly, divisions of cruisers which will always be manned, and effective; thirdly, the torpedo-boat destroyers attached to the armored ships, and fourthly, a transport despatch boat which will be kept in commission eight months yearly for the protection of the Newfoundland interests of France.

These two reforms deserve consideration in this country. The object of any enemy of a world-wide power, such as Great Britain, with naval forces in every sea, will be to seize a moment when its opponent is weakest owing to the scattered distribution of its squadrons, and to plan the opening phases of the encounter so that it may be able to defeat one or more of these distant squadrons before they can combine, and bring overwhelming force to bear, or at least fight with more equal chances. It is with this aim in view that the French minister of marine has acted. In each ocean he is placing a fleet which exceeds in power either of the squadrons maintained by this country. For instance, in the Pacific France will have a Flying squadron of twelve cruisers, two of them armored. What has Great Britain to oppose such a force? It is true that we have in the China squadron a powerful force, but in view of the Russian concentration in the Far East it will be tied to its own sphere, where such important British interests require protection. For the rest we have nothing that can meet the French squadron with any hope of success. In the event of trouble in the neighborhood of the Australian commonwealth, where France has an excellent base in Noumea, New Caledonia (which is to be further fortified and provided with docking accommodation), we have a force which comprises not a single armored ship, and includes one first-class cruiser, without adequate protection and with poor offensive qualities, and seven third-class cruisers, ships of the slightest value, old in point of age, slow in speed, and none of them carrying a larger gun than the 4.7-inch. In addition there are a sloop and three small old gunboats. It is probable that the two armored ships alone of the French squadron could meet such a collection of (for the most part) ancient ships with a good hope of victory. On the other hand it may be that the centre of disturbance would be off the African continent, where the French have provided themselves with an excellent point d'appui in Diego Suarez, a danger to all ships which in case of war might find it necessary to use the Cape route to the Far East. The French squadron would lie across their track. What have we at the Cape with which to defend British interests? The Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa squadron, if it could be concentrated instead of being split up as is usual on the east and west coasts, would consist of one first-class cruiser, two of the second-class and three of the third, three sloops and five gunboats. In these waters we have not a single armored ship to oppose to the two armored cruisers of the French. Thirdly, it might conceivably be that trouble would break out in the North Pacific. There we shall have only three cruisers and a sloop—one of those mysteriously sloops which we have been building of late years, unable to fight to any advantage, practically unprotected, too slow to run away, and yet costing from £60,000 to £95,000 each. This is the situation in the Pacific. It is only necessary for France to choose her opportunity to be certain of cutting off either of these distant squadrons of Great Britain before assistance could possibly be sent to them.

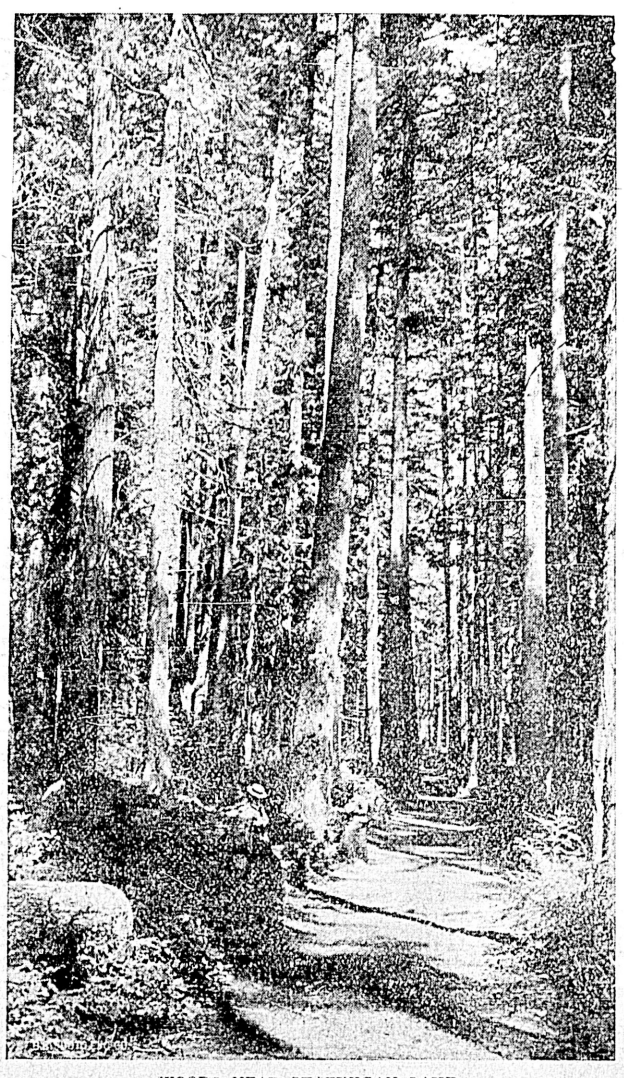
Are matters much better in the Atlantic, where we have two squadrons, one on the north coast of America, and the other, a small cruiser and a sloop only, off the coasts of the South American republics? France will have her principal base at the very door of the British dependencies in the West Indies, and if it ever becomes necessary she can place an overwhelming force off Newfoundland. In the North Atlantic we have a squadron of six cruisers, one of which is of the first-class, and three of the second-class. Opposed to this force France will have all the year round (and not in summer only, as in the case of the Northern squadron) a collection of nine cruisers, some of them probably armored. The new scheme, so far as it affects the defence of the English channel, may be considered to have points of weakness because it leaves the Northern, or Channel squadron, without any scouts. No doubt M. de Lanessan's reply, and a good one, is that the light ships will be able to join up with the battle squadron off Brest whenever the occasion arises for such a junction, while at other times, in whatever part of the Atlantic it may be, it will always be superior numerically and in fighting power to the force of this country. Consequently it will the better maintain the prestige of the republic, and it will be an advantage to have off the Newfoundland coast a force that is unrivaled. As, in accordance with the decree, this Flying squadron is to remain under the orders of the commander-in-chief of the Channel squadron, there is really little danger that it would not be available in case of emergency in home waters to support the Channel battleships.

The point to be borne in mind is that wherever either of the two French squadrons, in the Atlantic or in the Pacific, may appear during their periodical cruises, it is not the local and isolated squadrons of this country in each case will be the supreme force. The French flag will not only be in the superior position, but in case of hostilities—and fleets are maintained to fight—it will be able to do much harm on the very outbreak of hostilities, as the French admirals will be equipped to defeat our widely distributed and inferior groups of ships in detail. This is especially true in the Pacific, and it is a situation which will appeal to the Australian people forcibly. It requires no great effort of the imagination to picture a series of events in China which would lead to hostilities. On the outbreak, Russia would have a fleet there to menace ours, until Japan could reach the scene of action. Away off the Australian and New Zealand coasts, the British squadron, such as it is, would be pitted against the Far Eastern squadron of France. In each case, as the forces of the three countries are arranged at present, we should be facing a power present in superior force. Of course the contests in these distant waters would not decide the final issue of a war, but they might have an important effect on the prestige of this country. Rivals do not fail to recognize that it is the wide distribution of the British possessions and British naval force on distant seas that give them the opportunity of snatching victory. It is not suggested that an enemy would act a any way contrary to the laws of nations, but it is suggested that even if war were regularly declared we should have no opportunity to rectify the strategic errors permitted to exist in times of peace. It is the business of a nation to spend the years of quietude in getting ready for any probable contingency of war. The fleets are not maintained for any other purpose than that they shall be in a position to fight if necessity arises, and to strike at once, and it follows that the strategy of a war needs to be studied before the war occurs, and the ships which are to participate should be so placed that from the first shot they may be advantageously disposed.

This is a problem that the reorganization of the French naval forces must suggest to those in authority in this country. It is their business, possessed of the fullest information as they should be, to take any requisite action. But quite apart from this view of the arrangement of the foreign forces of the republic, there is another consideration. One of the objects that the French minister has had in view has been the provision of more opportunities for enabling the officers to study the special tactics applicable to the work of cruisers in time of war. These opportunities the squadrons will provide on a scale that hitherto has been possible to the personnel of no power outside the Mediterranean. In future every French officer is to pass through one of these Flying squadrons so that he may become accustomed to the special operations that would fall to them in war. This is a most important advantage. It marks the adoption of a lesson taught in this country and applied to a limited extent in the creation of the British cruiser squadron. Great Britain, with her huge personnel and magnificent fleet, has only one squadron outside the Mediterranean which gives adequate practice in the handling of light squadrons successfully. France has her distinct cruiser organization in the Mediterranean as we have now, and in addition she will possess two light divisions in distant seas.

The decrees in which this reform in the disposition of the French squadrons in extra-European seas was announced attracted little attention in France, and on this side of the Channel they were practically ignored. Curiously enough this reorganization of the foreign naval forces of the republic and the ordering of three more battleships—the commencement of a fourth had already been arranged—were the last important acts of M. de Lanessan. His place has been taken by M. Pelletan, his most determined opponent in the building of the three new battleships this year. The new minister filled the position of reporter of the Budget committee, and, as such, struck out the orders for the additional battleships, but on the representation of M. de Lanessan, they were replaced by the chamber of deputies. As soon as M. Pelletan assumed office he made it his first business to go to two of the three builders. He approached one and inquired if he would stop the construction of one of the battleships. He was informed that preparations for the work had made such a headway that it was impossible to accede to the request. The new minister then endeavored to get a second shipbuilder to relinquish the order recently placed with him, and with similar ill-success. M. Pelletan did not ask the third builder, and consequently, in spite of the minister now at the head of affairs in the navy department, all the six battleships provided for in the programme of 1900 are in hand, while similar satisfactory progress has been made with the five armored cruisers. All these ten armored ships are to be ready for sea in 1906. Now that M. Pelletan's wishes have been set aside in the matter of battleship construction and his hands are tied apparently by the presidential decrees reorganization the foreign squadrons of the republic, it will be interesting to see what form his reforming zeal will take. In France every new minister of marine makes changes, even if he refrains from a complete reversal of his predecessor's decisions, and M. Pelletan will repay watching. M. de Lanessan has left as monuments to his period of office the new ambitious programme of construction and a fresh scheme of distribution of the republican forces in foreign waters—a plan which promises to be especially effective in the Pacific. Of course, wherever the struggle may break out, and whichever the European Power concerned, it is in the Channel and Mediterranean that it will finish, and if our foe should be France it is as well not to leave ourselves open to humiliation even in the Pacific.

It is true that the expenditure of £73,000,000 under the German navy bill will render Germany the second great naval power in the world in five or six years, but it would be a mistake to ignore the efforts of France in the same direction, especially in view of the energetic and wise administration of M. de Lanessan and the continuance and apparent popularity of the alliance with Russia. France has been a maritime power of the first rank in the past and there is every indication that she intends to make a strenuous effort to maintain her position so far as her resources permit, while the reorganization of her squadrons support the belief that she has taken to heart the important lesson that the issues of war depend on the stragetic dispositions of the forces made in time of peace. When hostilities begin it will be too late to repair errors made in administration and organization.



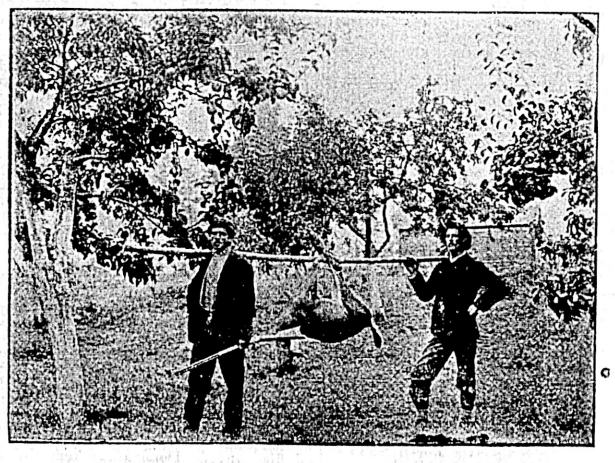
WOODS NEAR SHAWNIGAN LAKE.

Rod and Gun About Victoria

The Sportsman's Paradise.

Shooting and hunting have now replaced fishing in public estimation. The trout fishing is over and the salmon trolling, which has afforded such boundless sport while the "run" lasted, although not a thing of the past, has somewhat fallen off until next year. However, in spite of the fact that the great catches of salmon being made a week or so ago in the vicinity of Trial Island and off Beacon Hill, are no longer reported, still a good number are being caught, and a reference to this sport may not be amiss at this time.

To those who can handle a sail boat trolling in the waters of the Straits hereabouts is glorious sport, as early in the morning, when the tide is on the flow and the salmon take the spoon readily, the wind is just of the right proportions to keep the spoon in motion. Salmon fishing and early rising go hand-in-hand, but good catches are often made on the flow of the tide in the afternoon. The theory is that the salmon in feeding follow the tide as it comes in, and at this time will take the spoon.



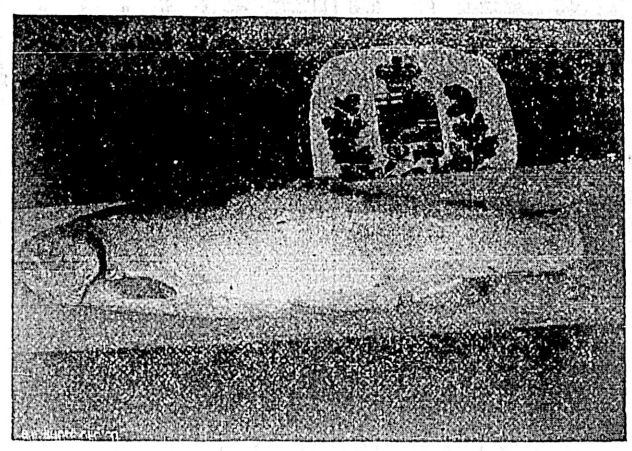
SALT SPRING ISLAND—RETURNING FROM THE CHASE.

Most of the large hauls are made, however, in the early morning, and there appears to be a certitude of a catch at that time, which is not always the case later in the day.

However, apart from the fishing to be done, a row or sail on the waters surrounding Victoria at early morn has attractions that once enjoyed are never forgotten. There are the snowcapped Olympians to be seen at their best, the early sun lighting up their rock-ribbed slopes and bringing out into sharp contrast the pine forests along their lower limits. So clear is the atmosphere at this time of the day that each particular detail of these mountains—even to the trees—stand out with wonderful distinctness. Early trolling, too, has the advantage of the coolness of the forenoon, as the angler may spend a few hours rowing and yet return ere the heat of the day has attained its maximum.

In Southern California great use is made of the tuna fishing off the Island of Catalina as an attraction for tourists, and there can not be the slightest doubt that if a due exploitation of the sport to be derived here during the salmon season that hundreds of wealthy sportsmen would come here every year to enjoy the fishing. During July, August, September and October good sport may be had with the troll, and were it not for weather conditions, for four months more the fish could be taken in plenty. During the early months of the year the salmon are very plentiful in the rivers of the Island, and old fishermen maintain that this portion of the year is the best time for fishing in the streams.

A somewhat new feature of salmon trolling in this neighborhood is that of working the riffles in the tideways about Trial Island. These afford much good sport, and are easy of access. The row around to the island from the harbor is in the line of the salmon run and usually a few fish are hooked on the way. On reaching the island the boat may be hauled up on the shelving rock or anchored close to one of the narrow tideways between the islands, and with a fly rod a spoon can be cast about across the water, and the run of the tide keeps the bait in motion.



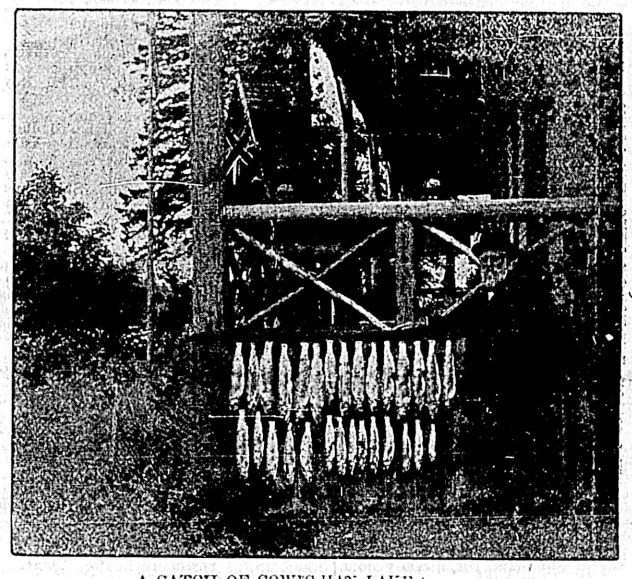
A PERFECT BEAUTY.

If the fisherman is also a yachtsman he can hire a goodly sized craft and take a few days' fishing at Pedder or Beecher bays, where the salmon run in vast shoals. With the yacht as headquarters, trolling may be had in these bays that would be difficult to equal anywhere else. In fact to the keen angler Victoria offers facilities for a combination of sport that cannot be surpassed in any part of the world—salmon trolling in the Straits and trout fishing in the lakes and streams hereabouts.

For trout fishing nothing can beat Cowichan lake and river; and year after year the same good record of fine catches is reported from these points. Much has of late been said of the matter of weirs in the Cowichan river and the evil effect these must have on the fishing. But a grave misapprehension exists as to the nature of these weirs. In the first place, they can only be placed in the stream at extremely low water, and when the fish are not running to any extent, and then, again, they are opened—lifted bodily out of the water—during Saturday and Sunday. Hence all old-time fishers in these waters are unanimous that the effect of the weirs on the fishing is practically nil. Many of these gentlemen who have fished in the waters of the Cowichan for the past 30 years say that so far as their experience is concerned, the fishing is as good now as ever it was; they having had fairly good luck even this last season. The greatest evil that, in the opinion of many, attaches to the permission granted the Indians of using weirs, is that of the looks of the thing. It is stated to have the effect of thoroughly chilling the enthusiasm of sportsmen who, hearing of the fine fishing in the Cowichan river, have come long distances to enjoy a share of the sport. On these the discovery of weirs in the river is apt to have an unnecessarily alarming effect, as it is difficult at first view to see how any fish can pass these obstructions, but a little investigation shows that while they certainly are obstructions, they are far from being effectually so, or that they are permanent.

At Shawnigan lake this year comparatively poor fishing was the rule, but the old hands, those who know the lake and the peculiarities of the finny denizens of its waters, always had good average luck. Some fear has been expressed that the lake is being fished out.

To the illegal use of salmon roe and other equally reprehensible practices, this has been attributed by the true fishermen, while more than one of these latter has been heard to express doubts as to the usually accepted theory that the cat fish, which have of recent years made wonderful progress in numbers, are perfectly harmless in so far as the trout are concerned. That the cat fish eat young trout is proved by the fact that the minnows have been found inside the former when opened. At little Shawnigan, and in the streams running out of the lake proper, any quantity of fish are always to be had. In the latter, however, is always taken an immense amount of exceedingly small brook trout, and this practice should be put a stop to. Thousands of small fish are killed every year that are practically valueless as food, which if returned to the stream as soon as caught would in the course of a short time grow to respectable size, and by their increased weight make up by heft in the basket what may be lacking in numbers. Now it takes a dozen fish to make a single pound, whereas if the trout were allowed to grow each fish would be good for that weight.



A CATCH OF COWICHAN LAKE.

Of course Cowichan lake is the summum bonum of the fishers hereabouts, who are looking for fields or rather floods to conquer with their fly rods. It is not on record that any one who ever visited Cowichan lake for the fishing ever came away disappointed, and the reputation of this spot is now well known through the Old Country. Every years finds more and more of the wealthy leisure classes, both from England and the United States, coming to Cowichan for a try at the trout. One enthusiastic devotee of the immortal Izaac, who had fish down to Victoria, and had them come all the way from Honolulu, was so enraptured with some of the speckled beauties that fell victims to his unerring skill with the rod, that he had his catch packed in ice at the lake, brought the fish down to Victoria and had them frozen in solid blocks of ice, ready for shipment, and took them home with him to Honolulu.

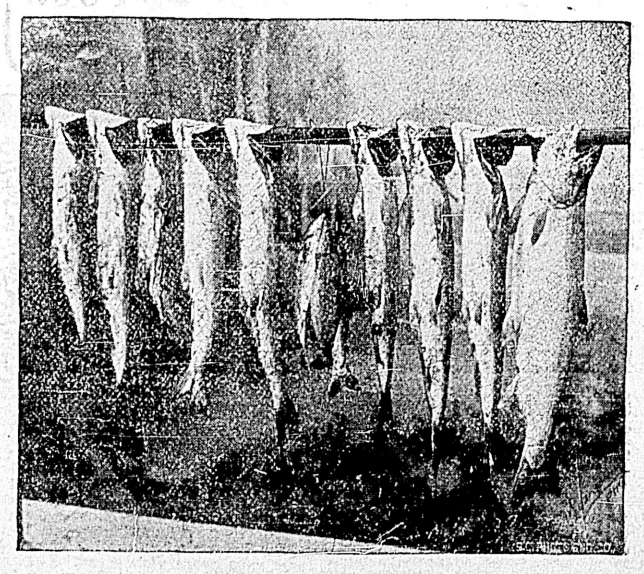
A FINE BUCK.

Now for a few words as to shooting. Although a few large bags have been made this season, so far only average luck has fallen to most who have gone out for a try at the grouse. The birds appear to be somewhat scattered, and this is largely due to the presence of the pot hunters, who do their shooting irrespective of close season or anything else. In the immediate vicinity of the city some few hunters have done what may be considered remarkably well when the proximity of the shooting ground to an almost inexhaustibly supply of the small boy with all kinds of guns is taken into consideration, and a couple of brace of birds are not to be despised when they are to be secured at the end of a half hour's ride on a bicycle over roads that are of the very best.

At Goldstream and the Highland districts few birds have been secured, but at Sooke lake, Metchosin, and in some cases at Shawnigan lake good round bags have been produced in evidence of the existence of a healthy supply of grouse. Some particularly hard luck stories have, as per usual, come to light. One mighty of the mightiest of local nimrods, who makes up in keen enthusiasm what he may lack in inches, and who is always on hand on the first of September with dog and gun, and always secures at least a dozen or two birds for the first day, this year was fain to return to camp absolutely empty-handed, or so he reported; but tell it not in Gath! he got two birds after a climb of the mountains between Shawnigan lake and Saanich arm—he went all the way from the fresh water to the salt and back again and got two birds, while a friends and fellow nimrod of his got a bag of 30 fine plump blue grouse within the distance of the short two miles which separated their respective camps.

At Duncans and vicinity good shooting is being had right along, and certain it is that the Cowichan river valley particularly towards its mouth, is one of the finest game preserves in the province. The land is an Indian reserve, but the owners allow anybody to shoot over it. Pheasant shooting will come in the 1st of October, and much fine sport is bound to result as these game are now in absolute abundance. It will hardly be credited, but it is nevertheless a fact, that the farmers are complaining of the amount of damage done their crops by these feathered beauties. One farmer in Saanich district is reported to have had an acre and a half of wheat in one patch so completely picked over by pheasants that there is scarcely a single head of wheat left. So too is the state of affairs in the vicinity of Duncans. In fact everything points to the finest kind of sport among the pheasants as soon as the season opens.

A man who used to be a negro minstrel wants to run for Mayor of Columbus, Ohio. If he's elected he ought to make a corking good mayor.—Chicago Record-Herald.



RESULT OF TWO HOURS' TROLLING IN THE STRAITS NEAR VICTORIA.

Notes and Comments

...In The... World of Labor

Miscellaneous Siftings.

T. H TWIGG

THE GREAT CAESAR, THE TRUST.

[The right and interests of the laboring man will be protected and cared for, not by the labor agitators, but by the Christian men to whom God, in His infinite wisdom, has given control of the property interests of the country.—President Baer.]

"FRAME us a modern Gospel," say
the sons of the new-made rich,
"That the toiler keep to his labor
in quarry, shaft or in ditch.

"Preach of the things that are Caesar's,
for Caesar is now but the Trust;
Go preach, our Most Reverend Henchman,
and see that your sermon be just.

"As we would have you to make it, that
your fee in this world may be sure,
Preach of the blessings of hunger and our
wardship over the poor."

So their valet stood in the pulpit taking
from wealth his cue,
And he droned of the obligations which the
masses owe to the few.

But his words they were tame and humdrum,
and they fell like the leaves
when dead,
When one from among his Masters said:
"Lo will I go instead."

He likened, this son of Much Millions, the
trust to the Beauty rose,
And he called forth the curse of the Dollars
on each and all of its foes.

Then the Dollars made merry at Newport,
invited a monkey to dine,
And the wage of a year for a workman was
spent for the Simian's wine.

But the Dollars had heard of the preachers
who stood by the auction block
When the children of slaves but of mothers
were sold just as cotton or stock.

"Servants, obey your masters," the text
for a ready tongue;
"Unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's,
forever and ever," was sung.

So the Dollars hark backward and ponder:
"Are we, are we not the strong?
Give us, oh give us a preacher to preach
where our serfs belong!"

And one from their Blessed Number led the
Jingling Coins in prayer,
For the Masters had found their preacher
in the Reverend Mr. Baer.

—Fred W. Stowell.

Meeting in Labor Hall this week:

Painters	Monday, 8 p.m.
Street Railway Men	Tuesday, 8 p.m.
Blacksmiths	Tuesday, 8 p.m.
T. & L. Council	Wednesday, 8 p.m.
Machinists	Thursday, 8 p.m.
Plumbers	Friday, 8 p.m.
Laborers	Friday, 8 p.m.
Bakers	Saturday, 8 p.m.

An uncommon derangement has taken place in a trade union over the classification of employers of labor. The irregular employer and man with little or no invested capital have been placed in one class, while the man with considerable invested capital and the extensive employer of labor have been placed in another class. It is urged on behalf of the latter that consideration and protection should be afforded them, because the capital invested is a creator of labor, and able to do better by labor than competitors with nothing at stake. On the other hand, it is contended that such a policy creates monopolies and discriminates against the workers themselves in so far as the possibility of becoming employers is taken from them; and that such legislation is beyond the purview of a trade union, which should stop at regulating hours and setting wages. The unhappy situation is one of the many arising out of the present-day competitive system, and a difficult one for a trade union to dispose of and deal fairly by all concerned.

In his Labor Day speech at Nanaimo, did Mr. Hawthornthwaite wish to convey this idea: Should the world adopt socialism, trade unions would still be necessary for the reasons they exist today? Socialism, then, must simply mean a change of masters—better masters, of course, but not perfect ones. The workers today choose their own masters—bad ones, no doubt. If socialism would make them choose good ones, what's wrong with making socialism a plank in the trades union platform?

In the beginning the agitator agitates and is called a fool.

Next the radical radicates and is called a crank.

Then the reformer reformalizes and is called a progressive.

Finally the conservative conserves, takes the pot, and is called a statesman.

Geo. Hauft, president of the Trades and Labor council, leaves this morning for the Sound, where he will go into business for himself. Mr. Hauft's career in the labor movement in Victoria was a short one. Joining the Barbers' union a little less than a year ago, he was selected to represent that union at the Trades and Labor council, and was elected president in July last. The best wishes of numerous friends go with him into his new field of labor.

The charter for the recently formed Garment Workers' union has arrived and a meeting will be held on Saturday next to perfect organization. The firm of Turner, Beeton & Co. have applied for the use of the union label, which it is proposed to use on all the goods manufactured in their new factory.

The Boilermakers' Helpers' union held a meeting in Labor hall last night. An application for a charter from the Brotherhood of Boilermakers & Iron Shipbuilders' was filled out and will be forwarded to headquarters in Kansas City immediately.

There is talk of a union of leather workers being formed under the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods. This organization has a membership of 10,000, and is in a good financial condition. Last years nearly $16,000 was paid out in strike benefits and $9,000 in sick benefits.

Fairplay, the new monthly, published in Victoria by J. J. Martin, is the brightest article of its kind ever placed on the local market. The editor's proposed railway bill is somewhat advanced, yet it is along the lines progressives claim to be following. If merit deserves encouragement, Fairplay should receive support, and particularly the support of the under dog.

"We have fought a great war for this country; our dead lie in it, and we are not going to curse it with the Chinese for the sake of a few speculative foreigners," is the concluding sentence of an interesting article on the labor question by the London Daily Chronicle's Rand representative.

The International Typographical union proposes to inaugurate the eight-hour day in all printing offices where union men are employed about the 1st of October, 1905.

A break has happened in the 16-month strike of cigarmakers of Montreal. The firm of Smith, Fisher & Co. has yielded, and re-engaged 40 union cigarmakers. Others are likely to follow.

As a vote of confidence in Harry White, the energetic and indefatigable general secretary of the United Garment Workers, he was re-elected at the recent convention by a very large majority.

Speaking at Slocan City on Labor Day, Smith Curtis said whereas employers have shown their bad taste in keeping employees working on Labor Day, he would favor an enactment imposing a penalty of $70 to $100 for each employee thus kept at work against his will.

Asbestos towels are among the curiosities of the day. When dirty, the towel is thrown into a red-hot fire, and after a few minutes is drawn out fresh and clean. The inventor evidently got the idea from seeing a printing shop towel.

About six weeks ago the coal miners of Scotland had to submit to a reduction of 6¼ per cent. in their wages. Now the employers have applied to the Conciliation Board for a further reduction of 6¼ per cent. Should this application be given effect, to, it will result in wages being reduced to 5s. 6d. per day, the minimum wage under the rules of the Conciliation Board and the lowest point touched for some years.

It costs on an average $200 to put out a fire in London, and $690 to extinguish one in New York.

A Hamilton manufacturer proposes the following method of settling labor disputes: The Trades and Labor council of each city to elect five delegates and the Board of Trade five. A similar conciliatory board should be formed in Victoria. During the last six weeks the Trades council has been asked to intervene in two disputes. In both instances amicable settlements resulted.

The San Francisco Trades and Labor council was organized in 1885. Today 102 unions, representing 35,000 workingmen, are affiliated with it.

The Laborers' Protective union of New York City is the largest local labor union in the metropolis. It employs several business agents and twenty-one collectors.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill presented by the socialists, forbidding public and private employment of more than six days a week.

An agent was sent into the anthracite district by the United States government to engage miners for the marine service, but had no success. The miners were unable to pass the required physical examination. Their hard work and poor food and manner of living has wrecked the constitution of most of the men.

Out of 150 movements this year for better wages and shorter hours the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is said not to have lost a single one.

Did you ever note the man who doesn't take any stock in class distinctions, how he nods to the laborer, bows to the merchant, smiles on the local member, tips his hat to the minister, and makes an acrobat of himself when his capitalist acquaintance recognizes him

The effect of three years' contract, recently signed by the brewery workers with the St. Louis breweries, will be the distribution of $38,000 additional annual wage.

The English Co-operative Company, or Trust, does the largest merchandizing business in the world by nearly two to one. Its annual business amounts to $80,000,000. It has the largest factories, making its own goods, owns several steamships to carry its own goods, keeps 30 foreign resident buyers to do the buying for it. The Scottish Wholesale Company does a similar business, amounting to $30,000,000 per year. Each company manufactures its own boots and shoes, grinds its own flour, makes its own clothes, cloth, furniture, soap, crackers, preserves, candies, etc. The English company has recently decided to purchase land in India on which to raise its own tea. These wholesales are owned and managed by the retail stores and factories organized on the purely co-operative plan. Of these societies there are 1,700 in England and Scotland, with a membership of 1,800,000, and they sustain a population of nearly 10,000,000 people. Some stores have as many as 50,000 members, and many of them do business of from nearly $4,000,000 to $7,000,000 a year. They are all started by the plain working people, though no one is excluded.

The Workmen's Compensation Act of British Columbia comes into force on May 1, 1903, being patterned after the British act. Last year's statistics issued by the Home Office will be of interest: In the introductory note it is pointed out that the returns leave untouched the great body of cases of compensation to workmen. In the majority of instances compensation is settled by agreement, no memorandum is registered, and no official information is therefore available. The figures are consequently compiled from a comparatively limited number of official sources, there being no power to compel individual employers or the insurance companies to supply particulars. The number of cases under the Workmen's Compensation Acts dealt with in England and Wales by county courts still shows a tendency to increase, the totals for 1899, 1900 and 1901 under the seven heads of employment to which the acts apply being 1,347, 1,552, and 1,918 respectively. The proportion of cases in which the applicant was successful rose from 75 per cent. in 1899 to 86 per cent. in 1901. In 391 cases compensation was awarded on account of death, the total amount so awarded being nearly £57,000. Under the Employers' Liability Act 590 cases were brought before the county courts, the amount of damages awarded being over £11,000. In the case of deaths, where the claims are for comparatively large sums, it is found that, as in 1899 and 1900, a good many were disputed. The number of deaths by accident in railways, factories, mines and quarries in 1901 was 2,275, and in respect of these, 437 cases, or 18 per cent., were brought before the county courts. There are no official figures of the number of persons injured, but the statement is repeated that unofficial figures indicate that the number of litigated cases is less than 1 per cent. of the total cases in which compensation is payable. With regard to the Compensation Acts, the general conclusions arrived at in the report are: (1) That, as the number of appeals on questions of law has considerably diminished, there seems reason to hope that progress has been made towards the definite settlement of the legal difficulties in the interpretation of the Act of 1897; and (2) that, although the cases before county courts tend to increase, they represent a very small proportion of those in which compensation is paid under the Acts.

The ninth annual report of the labor department of the London Board of Trade says that for the first time since 1895 a decline in wages has been recorded in the industries where it is possible to obtain definite statistics. About 430,000 work-people received advances during 1901, amounting to $205,000 per week, while 493,000 sustained decreases amounting to $590,000 per week. The fall in wages of miners accounts for 80 per cent of the total weekly decrease. It is satisfactory to note, says the report, the increased tendency to settle changes in wages by conciliation or arbitration. During 1901 only two per cent of the working people whose wages were changed were engaged in disputes. On this account the percentage is the lowest recorded during the first half of 1902. The fall of wages in the mining industry has continued, and become even more widespread. The total number of miners affected by reductions in this period has been no less than 625,000.

The local Laborers' Protective union held a meeting on Friday night, and decided to affiliate with the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. The meeting was well attended, and the merits of the Canadian Central Labor organization were compared with its sister American institution, and it was shown that the best interests of the new union would be served by affiliation with the national organization. The new laborers' union is growing steadily, and is now entitled to three delegates at the Trades and Labor council. Mr. A. Johnson will be the third delegate to represent the union at the council. Alex. Macdonald and Wm. McKay will represent the union at the waterfront federation.

There are more than 5,000 postmistresses in England, and the post office department employs altogether about 30,000 women.

The letter-carriers of the United States are striving to have Congress increase their maximum pay from $1,000 to $1,200 per annum.

The Boilermakers' and Iron shipbuilders' Union has now a membership of 48,562.

The Associated Shipwrights' Union of Great Britain has a membership of 19,362, and has a reserve fund of $600,000.

Since the telegraph system of Great Britain has been nationalized, wages of telegraphers have increased 75 per cent, and the hours of labor reduced 20 per cent, and the rates to the public have been reduced one-half.

An important ballot is being taken by the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners on the question of the publication of a "black list," or a list of firms which do not conform to trade union conditions. The society has obtained counsel's opinion on the question, and is informed that it is undoubtedly libelous to issue a circular describing the firms named as "unfair," and the society would undoubtedly be held liable for the issue of such a circular. What counsel think, however, would not be actionable would be the issue of a circular giving the names of firms which did not conform to rules agreed upon between the trade union and employers on such a date, for the information of members only, and he thinks the circular would be made safer still by merely giving the names of those firms which do conform, and make no comment of any kind. The ballot now being taken by the society is on the question of the issue of no list at all, or of one on the lines laid down in counsel's opinion.

The working classes, who are not credited with winning our wars or producing great literary works, really do both these things. They provided us with Shakespeare and Marlow, and now have been proved to have supplied a poet of much later date, but whose note is a peculiarly British one, and who is much favored in high quarters—Robert Browning. Yes, Browning was, according to Dr. Furnivall, of strictly plebeian origin. He descended through two bank clerks and a village publican, of Pentridge, near Salisbury, from a Robert Browning who was footman and butler to Sir John Baukes, of Corfe Castle. The origin of three-fourths of our "noble" families is not a whit more distinguished; and of the aristocracy of brains, in our own day Huxley, Tyndall, Tennyson, Carlyle and Ruskin, for example, may be pointed to as proceeding from humble sources.—Ex.

Ralph Smith, the Labor once-was from Nanaimo, has learned that he cannot subvert the cause of his fellow-unionists to the Liberal political machine. His manipulations of the past two years have discredited Smith in labor circles, and his Nanaimo compatriots have relieved him of his credentials. A Liberal-Labor party looks nice, but it won't work; it's only a dream.—Slocan Drill.

GET OUT AND GET IN LINE.

If the concern where you are employed is wrong, and the Old Man a curmudgeon, it may be well for you to go to the Old Man and confidentially, quietly and kindly tell him that he is a curmudgeon. Explain to him that his policy is absurd and preposterous. Then show him how to reform his ways, and you might offer to take charge of the concern and cleanse it of its secret faults.

Do this, or if for any reason you should prefer not, then take your choice of these: GET OUT OR GET IN LINE. You have got to do one or the other—now make your choice.

If you work for a man, in heaven's name, work for him!

If he pays you wages that supply you bread and butter, work for him—speak well of him, think well of him, stand by him and stand by the institution he represents.

I think if I worked for a man I would work for him. I would not work for him part of the time, and then the rest of the time work against him. I would give him my undivided service or none.

If put to the pinch, an ounce of loyalty is worth a pound of cleverness.

If you must vilify, condemn and eternally disparage, why resign your position, and when you are outside, damn to your heart's content. But, I pray you, so long as you are a part of an institution, do not condemn it. Not that you will injure the institution—not that—but when you disparage the cocern of which you are a part, you disparage yourself.

More than that, you are loosening the tendrils that hold you to the institution, and the first high wind that comes along you will be uprooted and blown away in the blizzard's track—and probably you will never know why. The letter only says, "Times are dull and we regret there is not enough work," et cetera.

Everywhere you find these out-of-a-job fellows. Talk with them and you will usually find that they are full of railing, bitterness and condemnation. That was the trouble—through a spirit of fault-finding they got themselves swung around so they blocked the channel and had to be dynamited. They were out of harmony with the concern, and no longer being a help they had to be removed. Every employer is constantly looking for people who can HELP him; naturally he is on the lookout among his employees for those who do not help, and everything and everybody that is a hindrance has to go. This is the law of trade—do not find fault with it; it is founded on Nature. The reward is only for the man that helps, and in order to help you must have sympathy.

You can not help the Old Man so long as you are explaining in undertone and whisper, by gesture and suggestion, by thought and mental attitude, that he is a curmudgeon and his system dead wrong. You are not necessarily menacing him by stirring up discontent and warming envy into strife, but you are doing this: You are getting yourself on a well-greased chute that will soon give you a quick ride down and out.

When you say to other employees that the Old Man is a curmudgeon, you reveal the fact you are one; and when you tell that the policy of the institution is "rotten," you surely show that yours is.

Let us mind our own business, and work for self by working for the good of all.—Elbert Hubbard, in The Cosmopolitan.

A well known North of Ireland gentleman, greatly interested in Irish industries, was recently making a tour through County Donegal. While driving through an Irish speaking district, he remarked that the jarvey spoke to the occupants of the car in Irish, while he abused his horse for being slow in English. At length the gentleman inquired why he made the distinction.

Jarvey—"Arrah, sure, yer haner, isn't English good enough for a horse."

Regatta Shirt Bargains. Fifty dozen reduced to 50c. each. B. Williams & Co.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS

WILL BE RECEIVED

Until Noon on October 6 1902

For the Construction of FIRING POINTS, MARKERS' GALLERY and TARGET TRENCH AND THE EXTENSION OF STOP AND MARKERS' BUTTS,

AT THE

Royal Naval Rifle Range, Comox, B.C.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and they reserve to themselves the power of accepting any tender.

Drawings, specification and conditions of contract may be seen and forms of tender obtained at this office on written or personal application.

T. WOODGATE,
Officer in Charge of Works.
H. M. Naval Yard, Esquimalt, B. C., 8th September, 1902

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

School, Beaver Creek, Alberni.

Sealed tenders, indorsed "Tender for School, Beaver Creek," will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Wednesday, the 10th September, 1902, for the erection and completion of a one-room frame school house at Beaver Creek, Alberni.

Plans, specifications, forms of tender and contract may be seen on and after the 28th August, 1902, at the office of the Government Agent, Alberni, and at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria.

Tenders will not be considered unless made upon the printed forms supplied for the purpose, and the agreement to execute a bond appended to the form of tender is duly signed by the Contractor himself and two other responsible residents of the province in the penal sum of $250, for the faithful performance of the work.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.
Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 25th August, 1902.

ore until 1904, after which there will be further deliveries at an advanced price until a more distant date.

Sale of Lands for Unpaid Taxes in the Cowichan Assessment District, Province of British Columbia.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of October, A. D. 1902, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, Duncan, I shall sell at public auction the lands in the list hereinafter set out, of the persons in said list hereinafter set out, for the taxes remaining unpaid by said persons on the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1901, and for costs and expenses of said sale.

LIST ABOVE MENTIONED.

Name of Person	Short Description of Land.	Unpaid Taxes at 31st December, 1901. Real Property.	Wild Land.	Personal Property.	Income.	Total Taxes Unpaid.	Expenses and Costs.	Total Amount Due.
Burnham, E.	Shawnigan, S. 9, R. IV., W. Pt. S. S. R. 4—160 a.	$20 00	$.....	$....	$....	$20 00	$7 25	$27 25
Copley, W. F.	Shawnigan, E. Pt. S. 6, R. IV., W. Pt. S. 5, R. V., W. ½ S. 6, R. VI., S. 7, R. V., W. Pts. S. 8, 9, 10, R. V.—480 a.	121 20	.....	.....	.....	121 20	16 75	137 95
Copley, W. J.	Helmcken, Lot 14—160 a.	42 66	.....	.....	.....	42 66	7 25	49 91
Copley, W. J.	Shawnigan, S. 4, R. VIII.—100 a.	7 20	.....	.....	.....	7 20	7 25	14 45
Handy, S. W., Jr.	Shawnigan, W. ½ S. 7, R. VII., W. Pt. S. 6, R. VII.—75 a.	17 31	.....	.....	.....	17 31	7 25	24 56
Hawkins, Harry	Shawnigan, W. Pt. S. 7, R. X.—76 a.	.....	13 50	.....	.....	13 50	7 25	20 75
Hawkins, John	Shawnigan, S. 6, R. IX.—100 a.	40 00	.....	9 00	.....	49 00	7 25	56 25
Jenkins, James	Sathlam, E. Pt. N ½ S. 8, R. X.—60 a	8 16	.....	.....	.....	8 16	7 25	15 41
Kaye, James	Shawnigan, E. of L. 12—6 a.	.....	18 00	.....	.....	18 00	7 25	25 25
Larsen, Gus	Shawnigan, E. Pts. S. 12, 13, 14, R. VI.—80 a.	26 66	.....	.....	.....	26 66	7 25	33 91
Leaky, J.	Renfrew, N. E. ¼ S. 5, Tp. 1—160 a.	.....	47 20	.....	.....	47 20	7 25	54 45
Little, Archibald J.	Cowichan Lake, L. 31—160 a.	.....	54 00	.....	.....	54 00	7 25	61 25
Mason, C. D.	Renfrew, Pt. S. 15—160 a.	24 00	.....	.....	.....	24 00	7 25	31 25
Mason, Henry E.	Cowichan, NE. Pt. S. 1, R. VI., E. ½ S. 2, R. VI., W. Pts. S. 1, 2, R. VII—150 a.	20 00	.....	.....	.....	20 00	12 00	32 00
Munro, A. G. W.	Sathlam, N. ½ S. 6, R. VIII.—80 a.	9 60	.....	.....	.....	9 60	7 25	16 85
McPherson, Donald	Helmcken, L. 16—160 a.	.....	12 00	.....	.....	12 00	7 25	19 25
McKuskill, Cathol	Shawnigan, W. 40 a. S. 15, R. VII.	4 80	.....	.....	.....	4 80	7 25	12 05
Nickson, J. J.	Shawnigan, S. 7, R. IV., E. Pt. S. S. R. IV., E. Pt. S. 7, R. III.—152 a.; Helmcken, L. 20—148 a.	40 00	150 00	.....	.....	190 00	12 00	202 00
Nixon, James	Cowichan Lake, L. 33—20 a., unsurveyed—24 a. Renfrew, S. 30—56 a.	20 66	20 00	.....	.....	40 66	12 00	52 66
Porter, Geo. R. and W. H.	Shawnigan, S. 18, R. III—100 a.	48 00	.....	.....	.....	48 00	7 25	55 25
Rife, D. C.	Helmcken, L. 17—180 a.	44 12	.....	.....	.....	44 12	7 25	51 37
Rivers, William A.	Shawnigan, Subn. L. 2, B. 4, SW. Pt. 7, B 4—2½ a.	13 60	.....	.....	.....	13 60	7 25	20 85
Scott, J. R.	Renfrew, Pt. NW. ¼ 16, Tp. 1—141 a.	.....	112 50	.....	.....	112 50	7 25	119 75
Snowden, R. P.	Renfrew, S. 20—42 a.	21 32	.....	.....	.....	21 32	7 25	28 57
Todd, C.	Renfrew, NE. ¼ 8, NW. ¼ 9, Tp. 1—216 a.	.....	105 00	.....	.....	105 00	7 25	112 25
Vye, Alexander	Quamichan, E. Pt. S. 7, 8, R. V., W. Pt. S. 8, R. VI.—160 a.	.....	120 00	.....	.....	120 00	7 25	127 25

September 6th, 1902

JAMES MAITLAND-DOUGALL, Assessor,
Cowichan Assessment District, Duncan, B. C.

If You Get the Right Article, the Price Cuts No Figure, the Great

Majestic Range

IS THE ARTICLE.

It is a thing of Beauty, Usefulness, and Durability.

We can give you the names of hundreds of Victoria housewives who use them with ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

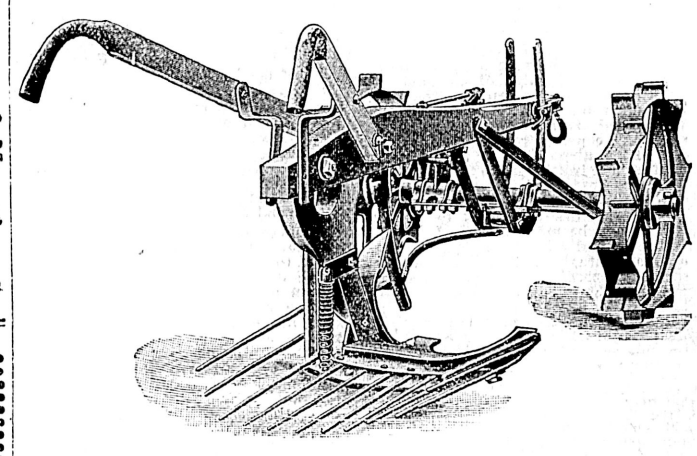
Geo. Powell & Co.

CHEAPSIDE

127 Government Street. Victoria, B.C.

"Success" Potatoe Digger

IMPROVED FOR 1902.



E. G. PRIOR & COMPANY, LTD
SOLE AGENTS
Write for Circulars giving full particulars.

TWO WEEKS OF QUICK BOOT AND SHOE SELLING

Look Out for Saturday.

See Window for Prices

We have decided to mark down every Shoe. Come in and see what you can pick up on the Bargain Counter, You take no chances here. All sole leather counters and leather insoles. Quick sales and small profits.

JAMES MAYNARD

85 Douglas Street, - Odd Fellows' Block

ALBION IRON WORKS CO

LIMITED.

ARE NOW OFFERING THEIR LARGE VARIETY OF

STOVES

...AND...

RANGES

AT WHOLESALE PRICES

DON'T BUY AN IMPORTED STOVE WHEN YOU CAN BUY THE HOME-MADE ARTICLE FOR LESS MONEY.

& CALL AT THEIR STORE-ROOMS ON STORE STREET AND PEMBROKE STREET WILL CONVINCE YOU

PLATING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES IS NOW EXECUTED BY COPMETENT WORKMEN

The E. B. Eddy Co.

HULL, CANADA

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Papers, Tubs, Pails, Washboards, Candy Pails, Jam Pails, Matches.

JAMES MITCHELL, AGENT

SPECIAL

25-Year Gold Filled Waltham and Elgin Watches..... $15

Warranted and in every case cash returned if not found 10 per cent. cheaper than can be bought at Department Stores, either in Toronto or Montreal.

Stoddart's Jewelry Store

63-65 Yates St., Victoria B.C.

Sunday, September 14

S.S. CITY OF NANAIMO

Will Sail From C.P.N. Wharf at 1.30 p.m, for

North Saanich

Fifth Regiment Band.

50c. Return - 50c. Return

Read The Colonist

CURSE OF DRINK

IF ANY MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY DRINKS, the taste for liquor can be removed permanently by giving Tasteless Samaria Prescription secretly in food or drink. Failure impossible. Free sample, testimonials, price sent sealed. Write SAMARIA REMEDY CO., 57 Jordan Street, Toronto, Ont.

CURED SECRETLY

BARTLETT PEARS

In 45lb. Boxes, $1.00 Per Box.

Prunes and Plumbs 2c. per lb.

MOWAT & WALLACE,

GROCERS — CORNER YATES AND DOUGLAS

WICKEDNESS OF SARATOGA

Demoralizing Effects of Betting and Gambling By All Classes of People.

Julian Ralph, writing from Saratoga to the New York Times, says:

Saratoga is today the wickedest place in the country. I write this deliberately without any desire to be sensational, but with a strong belief that the facts should be known and not "scamped" or blinked at.

The pastimes of those who lead in the ruling pleasures here are the most demoralizing that have ever disturbed the even tenor of our staid and virtuous American holiday life. Moreover, the demoralization has this year been more general and has struck deeper and spread wider than ever before. The ruling vice of the old and historic resort is precisely that of the Western mining camps of twenty years ago.

There is a fever of betting and gambling on games of chance, an orgy of illegal speculation, a madness for risking and winning money. It rages on almost every hand among persons whose names find their way into the newspapers—and these are leaders in society, Wall street, and in trade; it is carried on as openly as the sun shines. It provokes neither rebuke or comment in the local press or pulpit or from the lookers-on.

I, who am familiar with what passes as fashionable dissipation in nearly every corner of the world, have never before seen such publicity and promiscuousness in these follies, have nowhere else known gambling to begin close upon breakfast and be carried on, in varied field of chance, until after midnight; have in no other place found young maidens, new brides, and family domestics risking bets side by side with the heads of families. And never before or elsewhere have I seen fathers and fathers teaching the tricks of gaming to callow children, or fathers looking with smiling faces at their sons beside the faro tables in a gambling resort.

Such are the especial peculiarities of Saratoga, our Monte Carlo, which outdoes the little French principality with a multiplication of its gambling saloon by six, with the addition of Wall street as a morning fillip or cocktail before the main attraction, and which is complicated in all its features by retaining its ancient character as an invalid's "cure and a family watering place."

If you live at either the United States Hotel or the Grand Union, the ceaseless interest and importance of gambling in the lives of the majority around you is rapidly and deeply impressed upon your mind. No class or sort of people is wholly uncontaminated. When you rise in the morning the chambermaids and the elevator boys either ask for a tip on the races, or confide to you that some one has told them of a horse on which to bet. The manager of a Saratoga branch office of a Wall street broker told me that the negro boy who runs his errands and the woman who sweeps the office both hail him in the morning with "anything good to play today."

Look high or low among the employees or the guests, and everywhere you find the same feverish interest in the races, and oftentimes in "the Street" and in roulette and faro.

At breakfast your neighbors discuss the gossip about the play the night before; how this one lost a small fortune and another person won a hatful of one hundred dollar bills. This is often wildly exaggerated, and sometimes wholly untrue, but that does not affect the prime fact which is that gambling is the diversion of many well known men every night, and that their doings are daily discussed in the presence of wives, daughters and young children as it is at no other family resort in the world. After breakfast those who have the microbe in their blood flock to the office of the Wall Street brokers and "play the market," this being the life vocation of some and the holiday pastime of others who make their acquaintance, hear about their profits or catch the fever for incessant gambling. Other make it a practice to play poker every morning, but this is done in private. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the tide sets toward the race track in the form of a thousand automobiles, landaus, drags, surreys and public hacks.

I have now here brought clearly forward the characteristic of the grandstand crowd, which is the result of holding a fashionable race meeting at a popular watering place resorted to by whole families who rent cottages, have established their summer homes in the place, or who bring their wives, children and dependents to the great hotels. The result of this characteristic of the place is that in the boxes on the grand stand you see young girls, school boys, tiny children and governesses, nurses and maids, while scattered about the rest of the great open building are the servants of other families, school teachers, young misses, boys, mothers, with infants in arms.

The frank and open gentlemen of the Western continent, who rush into the betting shed to scatter thousand dollar bet as lightly as a canary sprinkles superfluous hempseed about its cage, offer no deleterious example and spread no demoralizing influence among the unsophisticated and the tender whom they leave behind them on the chairs. But the other notables in society—finance, politics, and trade—are plainly seen by all the thousands as they study the racing histories of the horses in the books and newspapers they carry with them.

The crowd sees them visiting one another's boxes between the races and gathering what they can of the gossip from the stables. The crowd sees their salaried or commissioned agents writing down their [illegible] at each box to enlighten the fashionable Mrs. X——, the daughter of Millionaire Z——, and the bride of young Mr. O——, ("whose husband won $10,000 at faro last night," as every one says), as to how these fair queens of the high world should wager their money. The crowd notes also that the governess of De Willoughbys orders her bet written down after consultation with Olan De Willoughby, aged seven, and Chester De Willoughby.

When the race has been run the betting agents, who circulate among the plain people, tell them how much young Mrs. O—— won on Whisky Fling, and everybody sees the fashionables crowding beside her box to congratulate her. These agents also whisper how Mr. So-and-so and Mr. So-and-so, the famous millionaires and stable owners, are going to bet on the next race, and in a dozen ways, everybody is familiarized with this form of gambling and sees it so openly practised by persons of such high standing, and good repute that it is no wonder if thousands who never bet before in their lives have taken on the habit this year in Saratoga.

Finally, when the last race is won, the betting agents circulate among the spectators once again to pay the winnings and to collect the sums lost by those whom they have trusted. Then the crowd hears the rich ladies and fashionable misses crying quite loud: "Well, I only came out $38 ahead," or "I lost $200 altogether." And they also see the governess, and here and there a father or mother, dividing the day's winnings with the little boys who came with them. "$5 to you," and $1.25 to you Herald," and "you get $10 to put in your bank, Bertie, dear."

they are just as greedy for land as any landed gentry of former days.

LORD DUNDONALD.

Says Men of Brains and Good Shots Needed as Soldiers.

At the National club in Toronto, a short time ago, Lord Dundonald was entertained at a dinner, and his speech seems as businesslike and to the point as his work in the field.

"I remember as a boy," he said, "being taken by my mother to see her father who was an intelligent man,—as he was a Scotchman—and had been for forty years a member of the House of Commons. My grandfather said to my mother: 'Why are you thinking of putting the boy in the army? There aren't to be any more wars.' It was thought at that time there would be no more wars that a universal peace had arrived. It is the opinion that wars were only made by the aristocracy and the landed gentry. We have since found that wars can be made by a democracy, and that they are just as greedy for land as any landed gentry of former days.

"I have come to this country to consider the matter of how to make and maintain an efficient military force, composed of men who are not paid for their services. It is, I recognize, a serious problem, and one that doubtless many here tonight have given careful consideration to.

"In the first place, it seems to me that we must have thoroughly trained officers. Not men who will have to learn the lesson when a war breaks out. We do not want officers who will have to learn that lesson over the dead bodies of the men they lead. In the late war too many were called upon to do this. I will give you two instances which came under my personal observation in South Africa.

"One day a portion of a force was lying on the ground with their rifles pointing toward an enemy, as were other portions. A retirement of the different portions was ordered and made, but still on looking to this particular portion I could see dull heaps of khaki on the ground. A messenger was sent under a hail of bullets to that body. It was found that the officer had been too stupid to retire with the other portion; his force had been surrounded, and all the men shot.

"On another occasion I witnessed from a long distance another sorrowful spectacle. A position was to be attacked, and the battalion ordered to the attack. From a flank on the crest of the hill a company could have been stationed to keep down the fire of the enemy. Unfortunately the officer in charge had not taken these precautions. I saw these brave fellows go up the hill, go over the stonework, and charge with the bayonet. Behind this stonework the enemy were stationed in force. The men were repulsed, and retired across the wall. No precautions had been taken, and as a result they were shot down like rabbits in going down. If the officer in command had taken the precautions to post some men on the flank of the crest, not one head would have been shown over the wall to fire against the men as they retired.

"In our officers we must have brains above all things, and then the proper instructions to officers. In my position as head of the forces of Canada I will advise as to which shall be selected for promotion, and who shall be selected for preferment. I feel that this is a most serious duty I have to perform. Enough in itself to take all my time in finding out who has the most brains and who is the best qualified for the service. I will do it as far as it lies in my power, without favor or affection, and in the interests of the country.

"There are two views which present themselves to me in connection with the militia. I see plainly there are large forces of men who cannot give up the time to become efficient soldiers, but are willing to become efficient riflemen. You can drill men in time of war, but you can't improvise a shot. My idea is to build up the skeleton of a trained force in this country with efficient officers in charge, and on that skeleton place the flesh and blood of good rifle shots when war is declared. If this be done I feel confident that should Canada be ever seriously threatened there would be a force sufficient and able to defend it.

"It was proved over and over again in the last war that it is quality on which success depends—not on numbers. The modern rifle has enormously increased the defensive power of small forces. From what I know of the men I look to the possibility of the Canadian forces being made thoroughly practical for the purposes for which they are needed. As for their courage and sense of duty, no man can speak more highly and better than I."

o

WHAT IS IT?

He had been courting a girl for a long time. It happened on Sunday night after church. They were sitting as close together as the sofa would permit. She looked with ineffable tenderness in his noble blue eyes. "George," she murmured, with a tremor in her voice, "didn't you tell me once you would be willing to do any act of heroism for my sake?" "Yes, Fannie, and I'll gladly reiterate that statement now," he replied, in confident tones. "No Roman noble of old was fired with a loftier ambition, a braver resolution than I." "Well, George, I want you to do something really heroic for me." "Speak, darling! What is it?" "Ask me to be your wife. We've been fooling long enough."—Scottish American.

o

Miss Malson—"Excuse my ignorance, but ought I to call you Mr. Bones or Dr. Bones?"

The Doctor, irascibly—"Oh, call me anything you like. Some of my friends call me an old idiot."

Miss Malson—"Ah, but those are only people who know you intimately."—Tit Bits.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

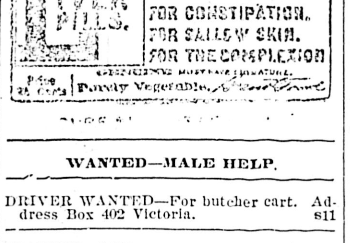
Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.



CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

1 CENT WORD ISSUE — No Advertisement Inserted For Less Than 25c. — **1 CENT WORD ISSUE**

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—Resident nursery governess; English preferred. Apply P. O. Box 86. s11

WANTED—A competent woman servant for the upper country. Small family. Fare paid. Apply to Mrs. Streatfield, "The Firs," Lampson street, Esquimalt.

WANTED—A girl to assist in house work. Mrs. Looney, 265 Douglas. a29

WANTED—Girl for general house work and to assist with care of children. Apply foreman 153 Quadra street. a20

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

ELDERLY MAN WANTS WORK in private family, used to horses, gardening, cooking; useful in general. Wages moderate. Reference. A. R., this office. s13

WANTED—Situation as general servant. Apply Japanese Methodist Mission. s11

WANTED—By a respectable man, a situation as caretaker. Apply X., Colonist office. j11

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

RELIABLE LADY wishes a position as housekeeper. Apply A. B., Colonist office. s10

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD.

SINGLE GENTLEMAN requires comfortable room and board in Victoria West. Reply at once to P. R., Colonist office. a24

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Any old thing made out of brass or pewter. H. Stadthagen, 79 Johnson street. s13

WANTED—Pony, rig and harness. State price and full particulars, P. O. Box 12, Victoria. s12

WANTED—To rent farm, near town; buildings thereon. State full particulars, H., Colonist. s4

WANTED—To buy for cash, 12 or 15 good milch cows. Apply Lewtas Bros., 74 Yates street, or Ranch at Saanichton, B. C. a29

WANTED—Household furnishings; any kind; any amount. Cash paid at 148 Yates street. a24

TO RENT—ROOM AND BOARD.

TO RENT—Furnished room in private family, with or without breakfast. Apply 104 Superior street. a22

MRS. BENNETT, formerly of Oak Bay and Richmond avenue, has reopened her boarding house at 69 Superior street, where she can take a limited number of boarders. a17

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—Good pasture for horses. Inquire 236 Yates street, or Tel. 847. a7

TO LET—FURNISHE ROOMS.

TO LET—Suit of housekeeping rooms 54 Humboldt street. [illegible]

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms, opposite A. O. U. W. Hall, and bedroom for gentleman. Apply 79 View street. a29

TO LET—Nicely furnished rooms. 170 Johnson street. a15

TO LET—Nicely furnished suite of rooms. Apply 80 Pandora street. a14

TO RENT—WAREHOUSE.

TO LET—Warehouse on Wharf Street, 25x70, A1 location, and in good condition. Rent, $25. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

TO RENT—RESIDENCES.

TO LET—On Frederick street, modern 7-roomed house; bath, hot and cold water. Sewerage connections. Apply 8 St. Louis street. s13

TO RENT—FARMS.

A GOOD FARM at Nicola, and one at Alberni, can be rented on reasonable terms. For particulars, apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government Street.

PERSONAL.

WILL MRS. M. FERGUSON please send her address to A. B., Seattle. Your letters just received. s13

MEETING.

NOTICE TO MILKMEN—All milkmen are requested to attend a meeting to be held at Temperance Hall, Pandora street, on Monday evening the 15th inst., at 7:30 o'clock. s12

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Locket, heart and pencil attached to small ring, in vicinity of Boyd and Niagara streets. Please return to this office. Reward. s13

DRESSMAKING.

DRESSMAKING—Best references. Good fitter. Children's garments of all kinds. 60 North Park street. s13

CLAIRVOYANCY.

MADAM RAAB—Clairvoyant and Locating Medium. Holds circles every Wednesday night. All welcome. Room 62 Brunswick Hotel.

EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad Street, (upstairs.) E. A. Macmillan, principal. Individual instruction in Shorthand, Typewriting and Bookkeeping. s1

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—Battery and confectionery business at Ladysmith, with fine large store and dwelling, on full-sized lot, in most central location, on First avenue. Good bakeshop and oven; also stable and chicken house. Well established business. Ill health cause of retiring. Apply "W. M.," Colonist, or Box 183 Ladysmith. s9

GENTLEMAN with $1500 wants to buy into some established business. Apply D. G., this office. s5

BUSINESS CHANCE—For a young man with $1,000 to go into an unquestionable profitable business. Profits large and quick returns. Everything bona fide. Apply B. R., Colonist. a27

FOR SALE—As a going concern, country store, doing a fairly good business. Well located on the E. & N. Railway line, very cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—HOTELS.

HOTELS FOR SALE — Call and see our list. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—Full sized lot on Fort street, good location, $1,000. Terms. Heisterman & Co. s10

$200—A beautiful lot on Craigflower Road, near Gorge. Faces south, $200. Apply, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government Street.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

DRIVER WANTED—For butcher cart. Address Box 402 Victoria. s11

WANTED—1,000 men, steady work, for from one to four years, with sure promotion at end of time by taking a course in the International Correspondence school. Office 41 View street. Donald M. McTavish, Agent. s11

MEN—Our free catalogue explains how we teach the barber trade in eight weeks, saving two years apprenticeship. Moler System College, San Francisco, Calif. a20

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Two year old bull. Price $30. Will take hay or fine cow. L. Johnson, Burnside road. s13

FOR SALE—Horse and rig. Apply Hicks & Lovick Piano Co., 88 Government St. s13

FOR SALE—A three-quarter Jersey cow and calf. Apply H. H. Evans, Cadboro Bay. s12

HORSE FOR SALE—A black buggie horse, sound and gentle (good saddle horse); can be seen at 72 Fort street. s12

FOR SALE — A bay horse about fifteen hands. Apply Half-Way House, Esquimalt road. s9

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—Two lots in Spring Ridge, (one on corner), $350 for the two. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government St.

FOR SALE—Paying restaurant, centrally located. Address O. S., Colonist. s5

FOR SALE—Ladies' bicycle, very cheap. Write L., Colonist office. a24

FOR SALE—Elegant new piano cost $400. Price $265. Particulars Jones, Auctioneer, 58 Broad street. a29

FOR SALE—INDIAN CURIOS.

FOR SALE—Indian carlos and thousands of Indian baskets, cheap, from the Indian trader, H. Stadthagen, 79 Johnson street, Victoria, B. C. Mr. Stadthagen trades direct with the Indians and sells their goods at one-half price you pay elsewhere. Over 5,000 Indian baskets in stock. Note the address: it is 79 Johnson street. H. Stadthagen, the Indian Trader. a23

FOR SALE—TIMBER LIMITS.

300 acres of first class fir on Cowichan Lake, averaging 30,000 feet per acre (conveniently located and can be logged very cheaply. Crown granted. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—By the instalment plan or to rent, two new seven-roomed houses and one eight-roomed house, on Simcoe street. Modern conveniences. m3

FOR SALE or TO RENT — Lime kiln; 60 or 220 acres with lime kiln, ready for occupation, buildings, tools, etc. Liberal terms can be arranged. Convenient to railway. Apply to J. W. Wriglesworth, or to B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

10-ROOMED MODERN DWELLING, beautifully situated, with ¼ acre of ground. One of the best locations in the city, $6,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

CENTRALLY LOCATED.

$2100—7 roomed cottage with sewer connections, on car line, and close to centre of town. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government St.

$900—Five-roomed cottage, and lot 40x150; must be sold at an early date. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

$950—Corner lot and 5-roomed cottage in Spring Ridge; must be sold immediately. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

FOR SALE—Centrally located, $1200, six-roomed cottage, hot and cold water, sewer and stable. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street. j4

$2,200 will purchase three houses, centrally located (only 10 minutes from post office), always rented at a good figure; cheap, in order to close an estate. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,400—Seven-room two-story dwelling, lot 47x120; sewer connections, etc. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$5,500—Handsome residence, modern, with an acre of ground, on Rockland Avenue; grand view. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$900—Good two-story dwelling, very central and convenient to car. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$4,200—Ten-roomed modern dwelling (very central); must be sold to close an estate. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,500—Full-sized lot, with two houses, in the heart of the city; a good speculation. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$3,800—Two full-sized lots, with good houses very central; a bargain. Apply B. C. Land and Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street

$4,750—Beautifully situated seven-roomed house, with three full-sized lots, stable, etc.; front and back entrance; situate on Fort Street. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$800—Corner lot and two five-roomed cottages ($800 each); will be sold on very easy terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street

$3,750 — Handsome modern residence and large water lot, only ten minutes from post office; well located and in good order. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,600 — Pretty cottage, corner lot, good garden and lot 55x120, in good condition. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,100 — Modern cottage, six rooms, full-sized lot; good locality. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

EAST END.

$1,300—Cottage of six rooms, one acre; all cleared and planted with small fruits; barn, chicken houses, etc.; terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,500—New six-room cottage, with four lots, out-buildings, etc.; a bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,800 — Five-roomed cottage, good brick foundation, with two full-sized lots and out-buildings; cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

JAMES BAY.

$2,200—Good six-room cottage, near Dallas road: nice view of the Straits; modern conveniences. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1400—Five-roomed cottage, bath, lot 35x180, house is newly painted and papered throughout. A bargain. Very easy terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$2500—7-roomed cottage and large lot, on Dallas road. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$1,500—Six-room cottage, very central, with sewer connections, etc. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$900 — A choice of two cottages, almost new, five rooms; rented at $9 each. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES.

$1,600 — Seven-room dwelling, with bath, etc.; good location; one minute's walk from tramcar and 12 minutes' from post office; a bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$525—4-roomed cottage, well located. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$1,200 — Cottage, five rooms, bath, etc.; full-sized lot, facing south; terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,000 will purchase four houses, always rented; must be sold to close an estate. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$500—Four houses at this price; must be sold to close an estate. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$3,600—Modern eight-room dwelling, with two full-sized lots, tennis court, etc.; beautiful view; cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,500—Water lot and dwelling on Belleville Street. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

WEST END.

$2,800—Esquimalt Road—Seven-room modern cottage, electric light, one acre of ground, lawn and orchard. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,500 will purchase four cottages, five rooms each, all rented, with an acre of ground. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,000 — Six-room cottage, well situated, one acre of ground, stable, outhouses and orchard; a bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$3,000—Six-room dwelling, two acres under cultivation, stable, orchard, lawn, etc.; cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

THE ARM—Seven-room modern dwelling, well situated, over two acres of land, large frontage on road and water, $3,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$1500—Corner lot and good cottage, 6 rooms, bath, etc.; garden. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street.

NORTH END.

$2,500—Large 2-story dwelling with 12 rooms, well located and particularly cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

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$750—Cottage, three lots and barn, good garden. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

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SUBURBAN RESIDENCES—A nice choice. Call and see our list. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

$300 — Good lot on Johnson street, facing south. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$200—Full sized lot on Craigflower road. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. j12

ESQUIMALT ROAD—One acre running through to old Esquimalt road, well located, $800. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

OAK BAY—A few good water lots left. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,500—Half lot, very central and in good locality. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FORT STREET — Part of the Heywood Estate, just above Cook street; fine building sites; prices reasonable; easy terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$200 will purchase a nice lot in Victoria West, ready for building upon. Many lots at higher prices and in good localities. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

HEYWOOD ESTATE—The prices of the lots running from Fort street to Belcher street have just been very materially reduced, and we are now prepared to offer lots 55x165 for $900. This is one of the best residential localities in the city, and lots at this price are a bargain. We are also offering the property near the Fountain at greatly reduced prices. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$4,800—Full-sized lot on Yates street, just above Douglas; A1 locality for doctor's office and residence. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,500—Almost an acre of cleared ground in the centre of the city (cheapest in the city). Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$500—Two lots in James Bay, 10 minutes from post office, $500 each. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$700—Very nice full-sized lot on Humboldt street, near Park road, facing south. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$650—Lot on Vancouver Street, near Richardson; must be sold to close an estate. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

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JAMES BAY — Several nice building lots in a good locality, from $400 upwards. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$4,800—Full-sized lot on Yates street, close to Douglas; suitable for any business. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$400 — Many nice lots in James Bay and other good localities at this figure. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

SOOKE—670 acres and lake, $3,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

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FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

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KAMLOOPS DISTRICT—900 acres, 180 cultivated, one-half acre orchard, good buildings, three creeks, range for cattle, suitable for fruit. Flag station. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street.

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KAMLOOPS DISTRICT—360 acres, 12 miles from Kamloops, 150 acres cultivated, 50 acres rich bottom land, balance pasture; good buildings; has frontage on lake; two streams of running water; stage twice weekly. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street.

SOMENOS—50 acres, partly under cultivation, balance bench and swamp; modern five-room dwelling house, well-finished and partly furnished; large barn and stables, dairy, sheds, chicken houses, etc., $2500. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

SOMENOS — 200 acres, partly fenced and improved as follows: 90 acres slashed and seeded down, 15 acres cultivated, 95 acres timbered, natural spring and creek, good house, barn, stable and out-buildings. Implements and stock could be purchased with the place. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

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LAKE HILL ESTATE—15 acres of good land, open to offer; anything reasonable will be submitted. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

LAKE DISTRICT—Seven acres, mostly under cultivation, with cottage, $750. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street.

$3,700—22¼ acres, seven miles from Victoria; 14 acres under cultivation (3 in orchard of 200 bearing trees); six-room cottage, with bath, etc.; barns and outhouses; all fenced. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$17,000—Over 500 acres, within six miles of Victoria; 100 acres under cultivation; many good buildings, orchard, streams, etc.; liberal terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

STRAWBERRY VALE PARK, 3¼ miles from city, in blocks of five acres each; cheap, and very easy terms; from $40 to $100 per acre. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

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THE ARM—1½ acres, cleared, waterfront; fine site for bungalow; electric light and water pipes running past premises; whole amount of purchase money may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent.; $3,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—Beautifully situated residential and farming estate, over 250 acres, modern house, sea frontage in vicinity of Victoria. A bargain. Apply 40 Government street, Victoria. a26

METCHOSIN—A beautiful farm, excellent situation, large acreage; $10,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

HIGHLAND DISTRICT—Three farms with buildings, etc.—two at $1,600, one at $3,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

ROSS BAY — Nine acres, good soil and ready for cultivation; fine site; commands view of Straits; cheap. Apply 45 Government Street.

700 acres, 8¼ miles from the city; about one-third under cultivation; soil rich black loam; average price per acre, $50; will sell in 50-acre lots; the cheapest and one of the best farms on the Island. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

EAST SOOKE—178 acres, good buildings and furnished house; large frontage on harbor; 100 bearing fruit trees; partly cleared and under cultivation; 70 acres fenced, balance lightly timbered; handy to school house; owner leaving for England; price $2,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

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SALT SPRING ISLAND—108 acres, water frontage; good six-room modern dwelling, barns, out-houses, etc.; 35 acres under cultivation; orchard of 250 trees; balance all good land, with heavy timber cut; $6,500. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

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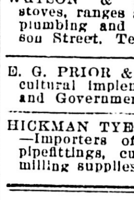

L. O. L. 1426 meets in Sir William Wallace Hall second Monday in each month. S. Creech, master; F. Allett, Secretary.

VICTORIA CAMP No. 52, C.O.W.O.W.—Meets in A.O.U.W. Hall first and third Fridays. Visiting sovereigns welcome. W. Jackson, clerk.

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OSBORNE HOUSE—Corner Pandora and Blanchard streets. Room and board, $5 per week; furnished rooms, from $1 up; five single-meal tickets, $1; home cooking; large dry stone cellar to rent. Mrs. Phil. H. Smith, proprietess.

THE DOMINION—Victoria, B. C. Only modern first-class hotel in the city. Rates, $1.50 per day and upwards. S. Jones, proprietor.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL—Corner Johnson and Store Streets. Bar supplied with best brands of wines, liquors and cigars. Good rooms in connection. Open day and night. Lorenzo Reda, proprietor.

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STRAND HOTEL—European or American plan. Rates, $2 a day; good rooms; first-class cafe in connection.

BADMINTON—Popular resort for tourists; $2 and up. J. G. Clarke, proprietor.

HOTEL LELAND—Corner Granville and Hastings streets; one block from depot and steamboat wharves. $2 a day.

THE COMMERCIAL—Turkish baths; best $2-a-day house in the city. Prescott & Heywood, proprietors.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Court for a transfer to Robert Chadwick and Frederick White, of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as Jubilee Saloon, situated at the south side of Johnson street, in the city of Victoria.

Dated this 14th day of August, 1902.

F. E. NEUBERGER.

The Man Who Did the Right Thing

By Sir H. H. Johnston, K.C.B. All Rights Reserved.

WE were turning over the pages of one of Brentham's books the other night in the club library. Some question about Africa had arisen over our dinner-table conversation—Josephs, Calhoun, Lord Ashcombe and I had met fortuitously in the members' dining room at the Pilgrims,' coming thither from the four quarters of the earth, and arriving in London at the end of a lovely June. Talking to one another from table to table, some questions, as I say, of African enterprise, or administration, or natural history had cropped up, and Calhoun, who is rather always a dogmatic chap, had fiercely laid down the law on the subject, on the strength of having been for some years consu.-general on the East African coast. He had quoted Brentham, the celebrated African traveler, and more than traveler, in that he was anthropologist, zoologist, philologist, and many other things to boot, and I—more for the pleasant malice of contrariety—had doubted the statement or had affected ignorance of the book. So after dinner we adjourned to the library to look it up, and thence strolled to a comfortable nook in the smokingroom, where, barricaded by three roomy sofas, we were able to talk at large without fear of making our conversation too general.

"Poor Brentham," said Calhoun, "whenever I think about his lot in life I always feel it might be made into a story to be called 'The Man Who Did the Right Thing'—and was punished for it."

"Why?" asked somebody. We knew that Calhoun loved telling stories of people's lives, and generally so edited or shaped them as to make them interesting, at any rate to himself.

After various feints on Calhoun's part (he only longing for some legitimate excuse to tell us a long story which would contain a moderate amount of scandal, and we just making those perfunctory efforts to stave off the inevitable before we sank under the hypnotism of the story-teller), he cleared his throat, finished his coffee, lit a fresh cigar, and told us more or less in these words what had arrested the career of the once celebrated Captain Brentham (I change names, places and dates, to avoid identification).

"Brentham, you must know, was the son of an old Colonel Brentham, who had served with one of the Sepoy regiments in the old company's days. Just before the Mutiny he retired on a pension, settled down in Devonshire, and made rather a good match. He must have been well over fifty years of age, but he was not bad looking, and I suppose he had put by a bit of money. At any rate, he managed to marry a young woman who was beautiful and well connected, though she brought him next to nothing of her own. They had a family of, I forget how many children, but quite enough to make it rather hard for the girls and boys to be brought up and decently educated. The eldest—Roger—was a smart lad. He did well at Sandhurst, got a commission in the—Fusiliers, and soon afterwards passed into the Indian Staff corps. Here he ought to have got on, but somehow or other he had bad luck. He picked up the languages wonderfully, but the influence he acquired over the men made him rather disliked and distrusted by his brother officers. Circumstances forced him to be the unwilling instrument in exposing an awful blunder of the colonel's, which might have brought the regiment to utter grief but for something or other that Brentham did. He was privately thanked for his action, but they transferred him to another native regiment, and so it went on. He always tried to do the right thing—I suppose that the real truth of it was that he began by doing the wrong thing, and then his conscience made him attempt to set things right, and so he drew on him unfavorable notice—but he never seemed to get the advance that his cleverness should have brought him. Every now and then he would take a good spell of leave of absence—which the authorities seemed generally willing to afford him, and then he would perform some astounding feat in exploration in Somaliland, or Thibet, or Arabia, or Afghanistan, which elicited tremendous applause at the Royal Geographical, but somehow or other was received with coolness by the war office or the Indian authorities. This perhaps arose from the fact that on each of these journeys he generally showed that our policy had been at fault, or that we had subsidized the wrong man. At last, however, his name was warmly recommended by the India office to the foreign office for one of the new East African consulates. He was offered a post at Unguja, under me though I was away on leave of absence during the greater part of his stay out there.

Before he took it, however, he came home for a holiday, to see his people. It appears that there was a very pretty girl down in Wiltshire, a sort of a kind of cousin of his. She was the daughter of a needy clergyman—an "Honorable." There had been some attachment between the two—I mean between Brentham and this second-cousin of his—but while he was out in India the girl broke it off, and married Lord Amesbury. I believed that Brentham was awfully cut up about it, and so was the girl at first, but she did it really because her father was in a devil of a fix. He, the father, had always been crippled by his college debts, and by some idiotic speculations such as only clergymen and widows make. Lord Amesbury was a distant connection of theirs, came down to see what he could do, fell in love with the daughter, and offered to marry her out of hand. He was more than twenty years older than she was. However, she took him, and awfully good he was to her. I believe she told him all about Brentham, and I think it must have been Amesbury who got him the consulate. When Brentham came to England on this occasion the Amesburys made quite a lot of him, and he stayed with them two or three months. . . . ? Oh, no, nothing of that kind. Nobody ever had a word to say against her, and as to him, I think he was too much taken up at that time with the idea of becoming a great African explorer to be sentimental about his lost love.

Well, you know that the Amesburys' place was down in Somersetshire. Lady Amesbury took a great interest in a young girl, a farmer's daughter, who had been a national school mistress, and was going out to East Africa to marry a young missionary, who also came from these parts. The missionary was a Methodist, or a very low-down Evangelical, or something of that kind. His father was a manufacturer of aerated waters, near Taunton. The missionary, I believe had gone out a year previously, to start his mission somewhere upcountry and get a house ready for his wife. Well, as I was saying, Lady Amesbury took an interest in this girl, and so she introduced her to Brentham, as they were to travel on the same ship. What was more, Brentham, who would arrive at Unguja as consul, would have to marry her to her missionary husband.

"I can only gather, from scraps of what Brentham told me, what happened on the voyage out. I should say it was something like this: She was a pretty country girl with a half-formed mind, perhaps very religious for aught I know. Brentham seemed to have talked to her at first simply because he had been asked to be kind to her on the way out, and perhaps because she was lonely, and it amused him to play with her half-formed intelligence and to fill up the gaps in her education. At any rate it seems pretty clear to me that she fell head over ears in love with him, and also began to lose a great deal of her interest and simple faith in the mission work which she was to take up. I believe when she go to Unguja, and her bride-groom elect was there to meet her, she had a great shock; he seemed so different from the cool, gentlemanly, good-looking Brentham—miles away no doubt. I expect he had rather a mottled complexion, a pimple or two, lank hair and a weedy beard; with clumsy hands, perhaps, and a good deal of perspiration. I won't tell you his name, because while he was somewhat of a rough diamond, he was a diamond; and although I havee often lost patience when he talked or wrote the inevitable cant, like all others, I could see he was a sturdy, plucky Englishman, and at heart I really knew he was doing his level best out there to justify his "call." I believe this girl made rather a bother, and had hysterics, and all sorts of things about being married; especialy as a week or so had to elapse after she reached Unguja before the ceremony could come off. The story goes that she turned up one night at Brentham's consulate, and threw herself on his mercy, and wanted him to take her on in any capacity; but I daresay it was only local scandal. There was a good old soul there, old Miss Hopgood of the Anglican mission, and she took the girl to stay with her and soothed her down. At any rate they were married all right on the appointed day and started for the interior.

"I came out for another spell of East Africa shortly afterwards, and sent Brentham up-country to travel in the interior—it was just about that time, you know, when England, Germany, France and Portugal were all scrambling to found protectorates in East Africa. I did not want the government to commit themselves to raising the British flag until they had some kind of an idea of what the interior was worth. Of course this planting of flags and making of treaties was viewed very sullenly by the Arabs and by some of the more warlike races inland, and eventually there came about that uprising in 188— which caused many of the natives, egged on by the Arabs, to attack any white man's station, whether it belonged to a missionary or one of the newly-formed spheres of influence. The missionary man who married this girl had a big station at Kalungo, about 400 miles inland. When I heard trouble was brewing I told Brentham to try and visit this station, and if he thought things looked very black to induce the missionaries to leave and return with him to the coast. He got there about a year and a half after this marriage had taken place, and it seems that this unfortunate woman was so out of harmony with her surroundings, and had taken so little to her husband that she could hardly contain herself for joy when Brentham appeared on the scene. The missionary did not or would not see what was threatening. Things looked very black around him, and although he doggedly refused to leave his station he insisted on his wife taking advantage of Brentham's offer to return with his caravan to the coast.

"On their journey back there happened what you might have guessed would happen under such circumstances. They were obliged to travel in company, and with no other European to act as chaperon. The girl was awfully fond of him, and I suppose he let himself go. At any rate when they reached the coast (I had been summoned to England, as you know, to consult with the foreign office), the very porters of the caravan discussed the ambiguous relations between them. Of course the other missionaries at Unguja gave her very much the cold shoulder when all this gossip got abroad, and I suppose she felt that she had no defence to offer, and she took two little rooms in the house of a Goanese and went and lived there with her negro maid. Brentham took charge of the consulate, and soon afterwards a most dramatic thing happened. Lord Amesbury died, and his widow telegraphed the fact out to Brentham, at the same time urging him to give up his post and return to England—a pretty good hint! Before he could take any action the news came down from the interior that the missionary's station at Kalungo had been attacked and taken by the Arabs, and that the missionary himself had been killed, after fighting splendidly to cover the retreat of his converts into the bush. So Brentham found himself face to face with this dilemma. Here was the unfortunate woman, a widow, but practically disgraced through the way in which she had carried on with him; yet on the other hand here was the chance of marrying his old love, Lady Amesbury, who was rich enough to keep him in comfort for the rest of his days. How many hours he hesitated is neither here nor there, but he finally decided that he must 'do the right thing.' So he wrote to the missionary's widow and asked her to marry him. Of course she accepted; but this reparation neither satisfied the 'missionary conscience' nor the government, which stands in awe of Exeter Hall. So Brentham received a delicate hint from Catesby, the private secretary to give up his consulate, and he did so on the score of health. The missionary's widow and he met by arrangement in Cairo, were married there and appeared in England as man and wife.

"The F. O. held out no hope of further employment; he had thrown up the army, and now of course his disgusted cousin threw him over also—it was a bit hard on her, you will admit. So there he was, the author of ever so many clever books which did not do much more than pay their expenses, and of regular contributions to the newspapers and magazines, striving to make a sufficient livlihood in Clapham to feed and educate five weakly children. I used to go down to see them every now and then. His wife soon lost her good looks, and her mind seems to have ceased developing any further after the arrival of her first child. You could see that he tolerated her and that was all. He lost his good looks, his face became rather thin and sallow, the tip of the nose decidedly red, though he was a teetotaler; only his eyes retained at times something of their old fire. By Jove! he was a good-looking chap once, and turned the heads of more persons than Lady Amesbury—who I beneve used to send them game and fruit at intervals when the children had diptheria or the wife was recovering from her confinement. It seems an awful pity that what might have been a brilliant career should have been stopped at an honest attempt to do what was right."

"And is it still too late—?—but, to be sure, he died, didn't he, some short time ago?"

"Yes, of kidney disease; I went to his funeral. I think Lady Amesbury is going to do something for the children."

WHAT HE WAS FOR.

The Tables Were Turned on Sam Jones.

From Washington Post.

"Traveling on the steamer Northumberland on the Rappahannock river last week," said the Rev. E. B. Bagby of Ninth Street Christian church, "I fell in with a group of ministers on the upper deck, and soon we were swapping stories. The eccentricities of the famous evangelist, Sam Jones, proved a prolific topic. The Rev. Mr. Butts, a Methodist minister from Gloucester county, said the only time he had ever known Sam to be disconcerted was at H——, Va., where he had been called to conduct a union revival. The first night of the meeting the pastors of the different churches were on the platform and crowds filled the pews. All were looking for something sensational and were not disappointed. Evangelist Jones arose, turned to the Methodist preacher, and said:

"'Brother S., how many members have you in your church?'

"'Three hundred,' was the answer.

"'How many are willing to pray in public?

"'About a dozen.'

"'What is your salary?'

"'Five hundred dollars.'

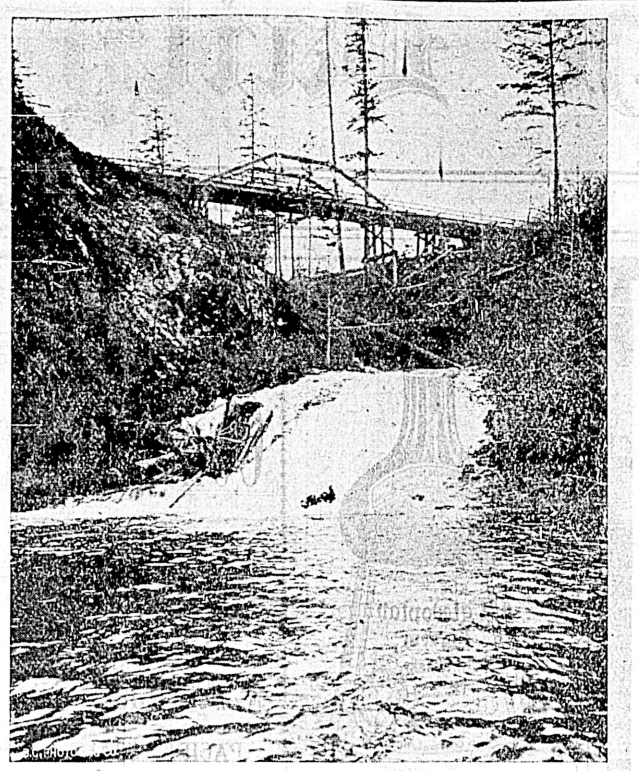
"Then each minister was called in turn and interrogated upon the same points, revealing the fact that the amount of salary received by the minister and the number taking part in the services was woefuly small in comparison with the size of the congregation.

"'Well,' said Mr. Jones, addressing the ministers, but with a sidelong glance at the audience, 'If I had such a mean, measly lot of people in my church, you know what I would do? I would get them up in a pen and send off and get a hound dog and set him on them, and say: 'Sic 'em, Tige; sic 'em, Tige.'

"'Excuse me, Brother Jones,' said the Methodist minister, rising and stepping forward, 'but that is just what we have done. We have gathered the people together. Now, Sic 'em, Sam; sic 'em, Sam.'"

"If Mr. Jones was not himself the balance of the evening, it was probable that he was thinking of the hound dog."

The Finest Made—Martell's Three Star brand.



A TROUT STREAM AT SHAWNIGAN LAKE.

MODERN FABLES

By George Ade. Copyright 1902, by Robert Howard Russell.

ONCE there was an Indian who had a Way of putting on all his Feathers and breaking out of the Reservation.

For three Weeks at a Stretch he gave a Correct Imitation of the Shining Light who passes the Basket and superintends the Repairs on the Parsonage. He was entitled to a Mark of 100 for Deportment. With his Meals he drank a Little Polly. After Dinner he smoked one Perfecto and then, when he had put in a frolicsome Hour or so with the North American Review, he crawled into the Hay at 9:30 P.M.

At last he accumulated a Sense of Virtue that was hard to carry around. He was proud of himself when he counted up the number of days during which he had stuck to the Straight and Narrow. It seemed to him that he deserved a Reward. So he decided to buy himself a little Present, something costing about 15 cents. He picked out a First-Class Place where they had Electric Fans and Pictures by the Old Masters. He poured out a Workingman's Size—the kind that makes the Barkeep stop wiping up and look unfriendly for a Moment or two.

Then he remembered that a Bird cannot fly with one Wing, so he gently raised the Index Finger and gave the Prescription Clerk a Look, which in the Sign Language means, "Repeat the Dose."

It is an Historical Fact that when a Man falls backward from the Water Wagon he always lands in a Crowd. The full Stage Setting, the Light Effects and the Red Fire were all ready to make it a Spectacular Affair. Just after he had moved away No. 2 and had stopped worrying about the Winter's Coal, he began to meet Friends who were dying of Thirst. Then the atmosphere began to be curdled with High Balls and Plymouth Sours and Mint Smashes and he was telling a Shoe Drummer that a lot of People who had been knocking him would probably be working for him before the Year was out.

Then he found himself in a four-oared Cablet and the Sea became very Rough. There was something out of Whack with the Steering Gear for instead of bringing up at his Boarding House he found himself at another Rum Parlor. The Man who owned the Place had lost the Key and could not lock up. Here he met several Delegates to a State Convention of a Fraternal Order having for its Purpose the uplifting of Mankind. They wore Blue Badges and were fighting to get their Money into the Cash Register. In a little while he and a red-headed Delegate were up by the Cigar Counter singing "How can I bear to leave thee?" He put in an Application for Membership and then the next Picture that came out of the Fog was a Chop Suey Restaurant and everybody was breaking Dishes.

Soon after, the Lights went out and when he came back to Earth he was lying the wrong way of his Bed with Blue Badges all over him trying to swallow a Bath Towel, which he afterwards discovered was his Tongue. By getting a Leverage under his Head he managed to pry it up and then he sat on the edge of the Bed and called himself Names. He had nothing left over except the Cards given to him by the Brothers from up State somewhere. He had a dim and sneaking Recollection that he had given his address and Phone Number to the whole Tribe and begged them to look him up.

"Not any more in Mine," said he, as he held a Towel under the Faucet. "Not for all of Morgan's would I look at any more of that Essence of Trouble. I wonder if I'll live through the Morning."

That Day he lived on Bromo and Ice and the only Satisfaction this Life offered was the Fact that he was a Reformed Man.

On the Second Day he could look at Solid Food without a Spasm. His Hair stopped pulling and he began to speak to the People he met. When asked to step out for a little while he lost his Temper and made a little Talk on the Subject, proving conclusively that there was Nothing in it.

As he walked homeward in the Dusk the Clubs and Cafes where those who he passed Drank were running up and he felt sorry for them.

"Why can't they pass it up, the same as I do?" he asked himself. "Ah, if only they knew how much more Fun it is to be Respectable."

It was an actual Mystery to him that any one could dally with a Dry Martini while there was a Hydrant on every Corner.

On the third Day he was cracking his Whip and begging people to get up on the Wagon with him. And he said it was a Queer Thing but he couldn't bear the Sight of it.

While on the fourth Evening he confessed to some nice People he met at a Church Social that at one time he had allowed himself to be coaxed into taking an occasional Nip, but he reasoned it all out and decided it was a Bad Thing and simply Chopped it right off. They told him it was wonderful how much Will Power he had and asked him if he ever felt the Old Craving coming back on him and he said he could see it splashing all around him and not have the faintest Desire to dip in.

He was so stuck on himself that he went around to call on all his Friends who kept it on the Table so that he could wave it to one side and tell how he despised it. He sat there and pitied those who were inhaling it. Every Morning when he arose he would throw kisses to himself in the Glass and exclaim: "Aha! The Head as clear as a Bell this A. M. I'll bet I'm the cleanest and nicest Young Fellow in this Town. Any Girl that picks out a Sober and Steady Man such as I am will certainly be showing good Judgment."

As Narrated at the Beginning, for three weeks he worked hard at the Job of being an Abstainer. And at last he accumulated a Sense of Virtue that weighed over 200 Pounds. He knew that he was entitled to a Reward, so he decided to buy himself a little Present. Just a wee Reminder of by-gone Days and then back to Sarsaparilla. But he fell into a Crowd. There was another State Convention. It had been arranged for him so that he could get a Fresh Start.

MORAL: Life is a Series of Relapses and Recoveries.

TO PAY THEIR WAY.

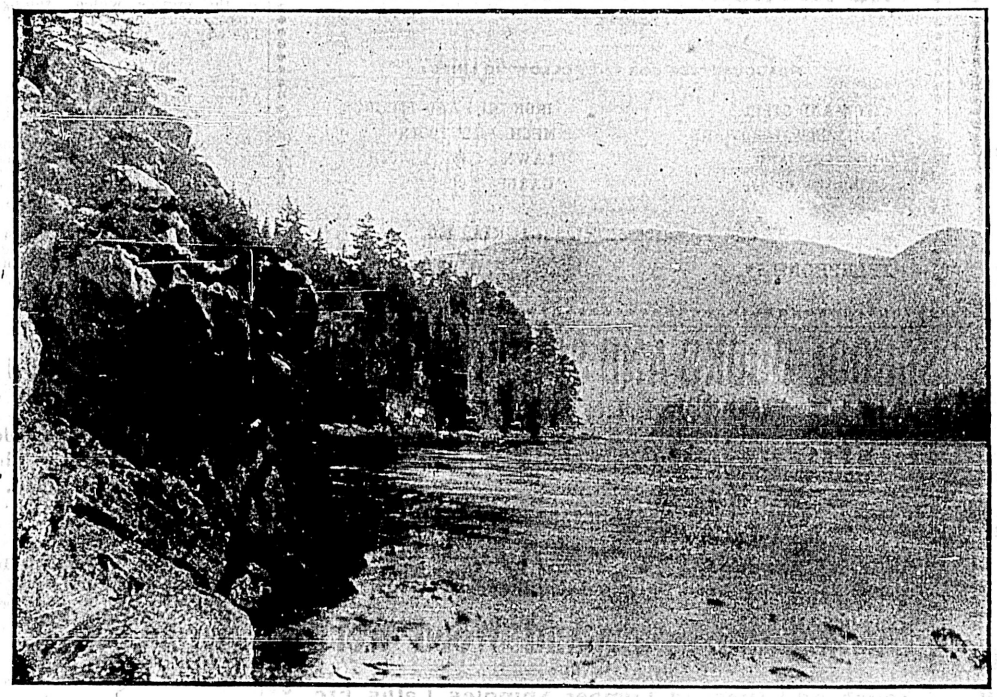
Scheme That Winnipeg Will Use For Reformation.

From Winnipeg Free Press.

A scheme is on foot to provide a more efficient way of taking care of the city's bad characters, and of boys and vagrants needing correction. Chief McRae has had the idea in mind for some time, and it is understood that Magistrate Baker and he, with the cooperation of the board of police commissioners, are now getting all the details together to work on.

The city owns a certain amount of property west of here that at present is doing nothing. The scheme is to have a farm there to send out all persons who have been sentenced to a term of more than a month with hard labor, and put them to work to maintain this farm. The farm would pay for itself, and there would be no cost of feeding the prisoners. The details of the scheme are not yet ready for publication.

"Way did she break the engagement?" "Well, she felt that he was not her equal socially. You see, her father was appointed a member of the Reception Committee, and his picture was printed in all the papers showing him standing right beside the President."—Chicago Record-Herald.



A NORTHERN FISHING GROUND—QUATSINO SOUND.

Hillel, the Sage and the Golden Rule.

Rev. Montague N. A Cohen.

WHEN the mighty Assyrian monarch deported the Palestinian exiles to Babylon, it was from this colony that a hero arose in the person of Ezra, who partially restored Israel's pristine glory. The land through which the Euphrates flowed had certainly a great power of fertilizing the intellect. For, later in the reign of Herod, when civil wars threw the country into a state of disorder, and impoverished men's minds and undid the beneficent work of centuries, so that retrogression and not progress was the distinguishing mark of the time, it was again that the Jewish community in Babylon produced a man capable of stepping into the breach. That man was Hillel, the elder, or as he is also called, Hillel, the Babylonian. The Jewish colony in Babylon had no other possession than the Law of God which they took with them, and in a strange land and far removed from their ancestral soil they studied their treasure with greater assiduity. They commentated and expanded, they interpreted, and allegorized. Having a far-off horizon to build on, they built air castles. They saw Jerusalem a great city once more, the temple rebuilt and crowded with folk. They were dreamers. It is, however, a remarkable fact, that the Jewish schools in Babylon became the great seats of learning. Here is was that the great Talmud was evolved—that marvelous Rabbinic storehouse, containing a whole string of religious, scientific and folklore subjects.

Hillel was born about 75 B.C. He traced his descent to David. He, however, was very poor, and was supported by his wealthier brother. The help of the latter seems to have been soon withdrawn, and Hillel earned a scanty livelihood by hard, manual labor. When he was about 40 years old he migrated to Palestine, owing to the fame of two great scholars there. He was distinguished for his gentleness, his intense love of humanity, his distrust of himself, his deep faith in others, and lastly, for his profound trust in God that never wavered in the midst of trouble. He was the author of the Golden Rule, of which more anon. He was the peacemaker in strife. He was charitable beyond bounds, and he possessed that rare delicacy of feeling which never crushes the recipient by the greatness of the gift, but which rather helps him to retain his self-respect. His wife was truly worthy of him. It is related that one day when she had prepared the dinner, a knock was heard at the door; a poor man wanted relief. It was his wedding day, but he could not save sufficient money for a single meal. Without criticising or moralizing him, she gave him all that she had prepared for her own household. When Hillel heard of this he exclaimed: "I know that all her actions are ad gloriam Dei."

Hillel eked out a meagre wage. By hard work he daily earned a tropaikon; a half of this he reserved for his family and the other half he paid to the college porter as the fee of admittance to the lectures. So devoted was he to the study of the law, that one cold winter's day he could not afford the fee for entry, and he therefore remained at the window so as at hear what was going on. The Rabbis, noticing that it was dark, came upon Hillel, who was almost frozen. They brought him into the college and restored him. From that time on he became a regular attendant, and soon attained the high honor of president of the sanhedrin. Many are the maxims of Hillel to be found broadcast throughout Rabbinic literature. "Let no man imagine that poverty excuses a neglect of study of the Law. He is who faithful when poor will once be faithful in prosperity." "If I were not to care for my soul, who would do so for me? If I alone do so for myself, what can I effect? If not how, when shall it be?" "Be of the disciples of Aaron, love peace, love mankind, and thus lead them to the Law," i.e., to religion. Impressed by Israel's mission and a firm Theist, he exclaimed: "If I (Israel) am here, then everything is here; if I should be wanting, who would be here?" "Who wishes to raise his name, lowers it; who seeks not the Law deserves not to live. Who progresses not in learning, retrogrades; who uses the Crown of the Law for his own ends, perishes."

Hillel advocated a kind and peaceful disposition towards all, whether Jews or not. The beauty of religion could not be taught by missionary tracts, it could only be shown by our conduct towards one another, of all creeds. "If I am here, everything is here; if it be my duty, it is also the duty of others, and all will do the work. If, however, I say it is not my duty, then others may also say it is not incumbent upon them, and the work will be neglected." We must combine the well-being of others with our own. "Separate not thyself from the congregation; trust not in thyself till the day of thy death; judge not thy neighbor till thou art come into his place; and say not anything which cannot be understood at once, in the hope that it will be understood in the end." Notice what he says about Divine justice: "He saw a skull floating on the surface of the water; he said to it, Because thou drownedst others, they have drowned thee, and at last they that drowned thee shall themselves be drowned;" i.e., to God the proper and due measure of vengeance is known; we, however, cannot measure it in this way, and, therefore, the more we train ourselves in this lesson, the more will we abstain from acts of vengeance and violence." Something more applicable today: "An empty-headed man cannot be a sin-fearing man, nor can an ignorant person be pious, nor can a shamefaced man learn, nor a passionate man teach, nor can one who is engaged overmuch in business become wise."

One of his statutes is specially worthy of mention. In the Sabbatical year all debts were canceled by law. Now when the state was a republic, based upon moral laws, this was a wise measure for equalizing property; but later, when capital became a power in itself, the rich were not willing to relieve their less wealthy neighbors from their difficulties by giving them loans. Therefore, Hillel, without entirely abandoning the law that already existed, ruled that the debtor should give over a written declaration of his debt to the judges; that it should be canceled by them alone, and the debtor would thus be prevented from committing an illegal act. This timely statute, equally advantageous to debtor and creditor was called by the Greek word "prosbol," because the debt was given over to the council of the elders. His second in command was Shammai, who was impatient and passionate. The following is related of the two teachers:

"One day a heathen came to Shammai and asked him to teach him the Law while he stood on one foot. Shammai did what most people would have done under similar provocation. He showed his questioner the door; (and being ungifted with Hillel's gentle tolerance, perhaps he stood on one foot while he did it). But when Hillel was accosted by the same impatient enquirer he did not get angry. A man once bet another 400 coins that he would make Hillel lose his temper. He tried: Hillel kept his temper, and the man lost the money. So when the would-be proselyte asked Hillel to teach him the Law while he stood on one foot, Hillel calmly answered: "What to thyself is hateful, do not to another; this is the whole Law; the rest is but commentary; go and learn." This negative rule possesses more force than the positive maxims: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," or "Do to him as you would have him to do to you," the form as put in the New Testament. As Jewish writers assert: Hillel had to go to the root of the matter; he had to tell his questioner a truth on which the law of love is itself a commentary. He offered not the perfected law, but gave the heathen, with the one-legged philosophy, another leg to stand on; he offered him the only principle of social intercourse. Then, again, the positive form is all very well, but the other might have said: "Why need I love my neighbor? I want nothing from him." "Do to him as you would have him do to you." Why! I do not want to do anything to him. This negative form has been missed, and all thanks to Christianity for popularizing it even in the positive form, albeit it be not entirely perfect. "What is hateful to you, then, do not to another," this is the principle taught by Hillel, and if it entered deeper into men's lives, and consciences, people would be the better and wiser for it.

WOMEN PHYSICIANS.

Great Success That Has Attended Them in England.

From Women's Journal.

A quarter of a century ago a few enthusiasts, who were duly sneered at by the general public and by the great majority of the medical profession, established the London School of Medicine for Women, taking for their premises a small house with outbuildings in Hunter street. The struggle for existence was not an easy one, but some medical men of high position, who were fully impressed with the desirability of organizing an institution where women could receive a first-class medical training, and the few women who were competent to do so, volunteered their services, and lectured at the school during its earlier years. Among the former may be mentioned Dr. Edward Schafer, now professor of physiology in the University of Edinburgh. The school increased in numbers, and the pupils presented themselves at the only examination board in England which at that time would admit them to examination for degrees; and at the University of London, which is notoriously the most severe examination in Great Britain, they obtained very high honors. The school has so well prospered that it has been able to erect a most satisfactory group of buildings on the site of several old houses in Hunter street.

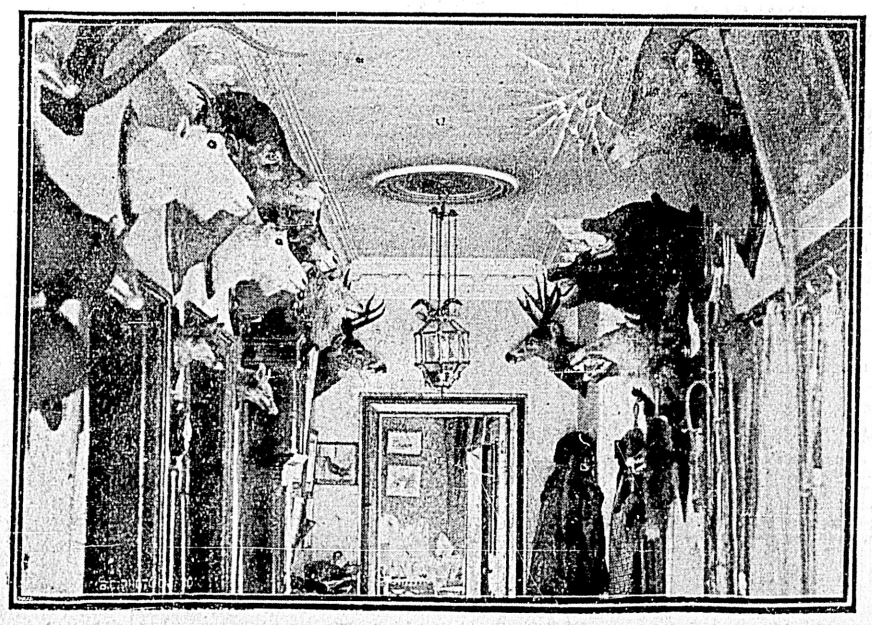
The annual distribution of prizes took place on the 11th inst. Mrs. Garret Anderson, one of the pioneers of the movement, presided. Mrs. Anderson has been identified with the school from its foundation, and is now its dean. It must be a matter of great satisfaction to her to find that her daughter has followed in her footsteps and become a recognized medical practitioner. At the distribution of prizes there was a large attendance. The value of the instruction given, the character of the students trained, both commended themselves to the public at large. The governors of the endowed charities of St. Dustan's in the East gave a scholarship of £60 a year for three years, and other scholarships of equal and some of greater value were also distributed.

The work of the school has steadily progressed during the past year. A due proportion of those students who have presented themselves for examination have passed, and many of them have accepted important appointments not only in England but in other parts of the world. Two new appointments of house surgeon and house physician have been made at the Royal Free hospital; both have been filled most successfully by women. Abroad, much has been done by the students of the hospital. The South African hospital commission was partly contributed by Miss. Waterson, M. D., and the Hon. Ella Scarlett, and did valuable work. Miss Scarlett received the appointment of medical officer of health to the refugee camp, Orange River colony, and a large number of old students have received public appointments this year.

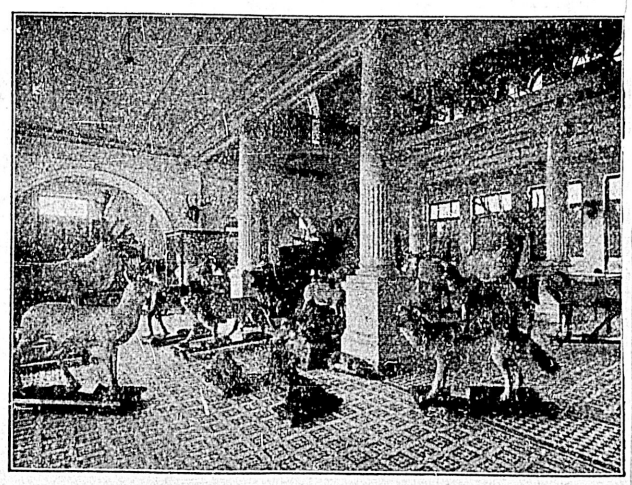
Sir Arthur Rucker, principal of the University of London, observed that the university took a very great interest in women's education, and that for the last twenty-five years he had done all that lay in his power towards the furtherance of the great cause. The university could focus and organize cultivation and intelligence both in men and women, a point which had been much neglected in higher education in London; but it was not a teaching body. Instruction was left to different institutions, which thus had an amount of freedom that was absolutely necessary for their beneficial self-development; but the connection between the university and such institutions as the Medical School for Women was beneficial to both.

Alphabetically, however, Mr. Baldwin will stand near the top in the list of Arctic explorers.—Chicago Tribune.

Kittle—Well, there's one thing about the auto. It has enabled a good many to make a noise in the world who were never heard of before. Kattle—But it has brought them into worse odor than before, if that were possible.—Boston Transcript.



TROPHIES OF THE CHASE IN B. C.



A FEW SAMPLES IN THE PROVINCIAL MUSEUM.